# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Truckmen Ordered Back; War Conference Renewed; German Traffic Faces Cut

**The World's Day—May 24, 1943**

### Boston: Striking Truck Drivers Ordered Back

**More than 500 striking truck drivers**, members of Local 25, Truck Drivers and Helpers Union, were ordered back to work by John W. English, International Vice-President of the Union. Meanwhile, a conference between the owners and union representatives was scheduled to iron out the difficulties.

**Debate** on Massachusetts $162,000,000 biennial budget will be limited in the House to a few major items, it was indicated today as the Lower Branch began item by item consideration of the appropriations measure.

**The Massachusetts State Guard** and civilian defense personnel throughout the State were congratulated today by Adjutant Gen. William J. Keville and the Army's First Service Command for the highly successful way they repelled "enemy" paratroopers in expansive maneuvers yesterday. [Page 5.]

**A priority list** for gasoline users in the Eastern shortage area is expected from the War Production Board soon. It will provide, it is believed, some relief from the 40 per cent over-all reduction in "T" rations for commercial vehicles. It was not known today how various essential industries would be ranked.

**Boston high-school students** today began the gigantic task of getting the new No. 3 War Ration Books ready for mailing. Consumers were again urged by the State OPA to ignore the "June 1 to 10" mailing dates, and to send in their application cards at once. [Page 2.]

### Washington: Roosevelt-Churchill Have Long Talk

**President Roosevelt** and Prime Minister Churchill, after a discussion lasting into early morning hours, renewed their conference with members of their advisory staffs.

**Rationing of soft cheeses**, including Camembert, cream and blue cheeses, in addition to the hard cheeses, which have been rationed since March 29, will start early in June, the War Food Administration has announced. Exceptions will be cottage, baker's, and pot cheeses.

**Nine cities** have been added to the War Manpower Commission's Group One List, areas of acute labor shortage which can neither get new war contracts or renewals of current ones if alternative production facilities can be obtained elsewhere. They are San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Utah; Akron, Ohio; Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Pine Bluff, Ark., and Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and will probably be put on the 48-hour week by WMC regional directors.

**Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair** has recovered from the wounds he received in Tunisia a month ago and has returned to his duties as Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, the War Department announced.

### In Europe: Sweden May Shut Off German Traffic

**Sweden may shut off** German transport traffic to and from Norway across Sweden, according to a radio report from Stockholm. Premier Hansson is quoted as saying that Sweden has no binding agreement as to how long this traffic may continue.

**Four thousand Norwegian girls** have been summoned for compulsory labor in the last four days, the Berlin Radio reports. There are said to be 66 labor camps for women in Norway at the present time.

### National: British Proposal Meets With Approval

**Marvin Jones**, chairman of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., voiced general agreement with a proposal of the British delegation to the United Nations Food Conference that consumers should have representation along with producers in determining postwar agricultural policies.

**Chrysler's seven Detroit plants** resumed production today when the 24,000 striking members of C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers voted to end unauthorized work stoppages begun last Thursday. [Page 3.]

**Max Stephan**, convicted and sentenced to hang on treason charges, was denied a new trial by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle at Detroit. Stephan's attorney is undecided whether he will appeal to a Circuit Court.

**The second aircraft carrier Langley**, replacing the original Langley sunk in the Java Sea in February, 1942, was launced at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J.

### Americas: Cuba to Supply 'Dry' Food to U. S.

**Purchase** of 40,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables annually by the United States from Cuba has been contracted for it was disclosed by Ramon Zaydin, Prime Minister, at Havana.

### Orient: Admiral Koga Heads Japanese Fleet

**Admiral Mineichi Koga** has been made Commander in Chief of the Japanese Imperial combined fleet, succeeding Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who was killed in the South Pacific. Admiral Soyemu Toyoda has succeeded Admiral Koga as Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Base, according to the Japanese Radio.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

# *Willkie Thrills at Being Author*

By Leavitt F. Morris
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Being the author of a best seller—"One World"—is a bigger thrill to Wendell L. Willkie than receiving the presidential nomination.

Or to put it in his own words:

"It's the most gratifying, satisfying thing I've ever done."

"Even to being the presidential nominee?"

"Yes," he said, eyes twinkling in that characteristic Willkie grin as he pushed an unruly black lock back from his forehead to please the battery of photographers.

Mr. Willkie saw reporters today for a fleeting moment prior to Boston University's seventieth annual Commencement exercises at Symphony Hall at which President Daniel L. Marsh presented the 1940 Presidential candidate with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Arriving at Symphony Hall with Dr. Marsh half an hour before the exercises began Mr. Willkie was beaming with joviality. He posed for the photographers willingly, all the time grinning and chatting with those who spoke to him or just wanted to shake his hand.

It was the photographer's field day and not the reporters, however, for Mr. Willkie told newspapermen that he really had nothing to say at this time about his political plans, if any.

The photographers, who have keen artistic eyes, gave much concern over the jaunty angle in which Mr. Willkie wore his academic cap. Several times he was asked to move the hat so that the tassel wouldn't swing in front of his left eye, much like that unruly lock of hair which usually falls down over his right eye. After much fussing over the cap, President Marsh finally leaned over and gave the hat a twist, moving the tassel a few inches to the left of his eye.

Then the cameramen went to work.

The reporters? Well, he said, there's just no story.

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## Weather Predictions

**Rain**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Monday at 8:36 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:45 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:37 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:44 a. m.

# Bus Service Cut Announced By Operators

**New schedules in Boston area to go into effect at midnight with no drop in the personnel.**

Bus line operators—among them the Boston Elevated Railroad, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railways, the Boston & Maine Transportation Company and the New England Transportation Co.—prepared to curtail bus service 20 per cent beginning at 12:01 a. m. tonight.

The Boston & Worcester buses will begin running on a 20 per cent lowered schedule Wednesday morning.

None had received written notification from the Office of Defense Transportation up to noon today, but they had had verbal instructions and were attempting to secure confirmation from Washington. In the meantime they were going ahead with plans.

The change in bus schedules will not mean discharge of any personnel, as far as could be learned. The position of the Boston Elevated Railway was typical. They said, "The war is robbing us of a lot of our personnel as it is, and we're not going to have to fire anybody. We can use any extra operators we have, on the street cars."

**Effect on War Work**

Declaring that he hoped the cut in public transportation would not affect war industries in Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall said today, "We should not cry wolf until we have a chance to see how the 20 per cent cut works for a day or two."

"No transportation company has yet received official orders from OPA to make the cut effective, but under previous orders they know how they can make the cut," the Governor said.

He said that the State Department of Public Utilities has the power to put buses back on a temporary basis if it proved necessary.

**Planned Emergency**

Back in January of this year, bus-line operators all over the country prepared three emergency plans that could be put into effect quickly. They called for reductions of 10, 20, and 30 per cent in operations, respectively. Pending definite word from Washington, the 20 per cent cut has been put into effect. Whether ODT would request a 40 per cent cut, as forecast yesterday, was not known.

The 20 per cent cut, in the case of the Boston Elevated alone, will mean the weekly saving of 15,000 gallons of gasoline. All bus lines urged the co-operation and patience of the public.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, has been authorized by Governor Saltonstall to go to Washington and

*Continued on Page 4, Column 6*

# Dortmund Razed in Record RAF Raid; Germany's Oil Reserves Exhausted; Moscow's Move Ends Bolshevik Bogey

**Comintern dissolution shows Russia intent upon stabilization of position as a State.**

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 24—The dissolution of the Comintern may well prove one of the decisive factors in shaping coming events on the European continent, for it is significant as a major contribution to the United Nations' collaboration to the weakening of the Axis anti-Bolshevik propaganda.

Moreover, it is an unambiguous indication to the world that Russia's first consideration is for her interests as a state power rather than as a center for a world revolution organization.

Moscow's week-end statement marks a final act of self-repudiation and self-liquidation of an organization whose admitted aim was the fomenting of revolution in every country.

This organization had the allegiance of Communist parties in many parts of the world and was not only housed in the Soviet Capital, but also received both its intellectual and a large part of its material sustenance therefrom.

**No Sudden Decision**

It would be great mistake to imagine, however, that it is a sudden decisions. Undoubtedly it comes at a favorable moment—that is at time of President Roosevelt's letter to Premier Stalin, of the approaching anniversaries of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance, and the Axis Anti-Comintern pacts. But the causes which produced it have been operating for a long time past.

For the dissolution of the Comintern is a climax of developments which have been a reaction to both Western Europe's reactions to Soviet-Russia and to the Soviets own internal stabilization. The Comintern was founded in 1919 by Lenin.

During its nearly quarter century of existence this Communist International had built up a large permanent secretariat in Moscow and had arranged seven World Congresses to which Communist Parties the world over had sent delegates.

**Used in Axis Propaganda**

But though Comintern activities had continued a bogey to many democratic countries and had been utilized skillfully for propaganda purposes in totalitarian countries,

*Continued on Page 8, Column 4*

**Performance real test of Comintern dissolution: Page 8.**

**War's length misjudged by 'experts' in Reich; raids cut output of synthetic 'gas.'**

By Charles E. Gratke
*Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been touring Sweden with a group of American journalists*

STOCKHOLM, May 24—Germany's oil reserves are gone.

No single military fact has been more closely guarded in Berlin than details of the Reich's petroleum supplies but reliable information reaching here indicates new seriousness of the German oil position.

The Stalingrad and Tunisia defeats, in the opinion of specialists here with unusual access to information in Germany, are attributable in a large measure to the fact that the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe were forced to hang out a "no gas" sign.

Germany was supplied with huge petroleum reserves but it did not calculate the actual duration of the war. It has been thrown back on synthetic production, which is insufficient. The best estimate here today is that Hitler requires 25,000,000 metric tons of oil annually for his war machine. He is only able to supply about half of this amount. It works out in his way:

Rumania is the biggest natural source. Its oil fields have been virtually undamaged by bombs but they are showing signs of depletion which petroleum engineers foresaw as far back as 1926 and which they expected would show a decline after 14 years. The highest figure places Rumanian production at 6,000,000 tons but other specialists believe it is not more than 4,000,000 tons.

Galicia's oil fields put out about 1,000,000 tons.

Prewar synthetic production was 5,000,000 tons. The two chief plants are near Hanover and Magdeburg. There have been considerable dispersion and new construction. But bombings are believed to have so damaged synthetic plants that the Germans are forced to rebuild to an extent about equaling peacetime factory capacity.

Thus, with all the new efforts to increase the output of synthetic fuel it is not believed to total more than 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons.

Thus, Germany has available about 12,000,000 tons of oil. All civilian use has long been highly restricted and completely controlled. The military machine is far from immobilized but German war-planning does not go on these days without primary attention to "petrol priorities." Incidentally, tanker losses at the hands of British submarines in the Mediterranean contributed considerably to Germany's present oil situation.

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (AP) — With the Allied air offensive mounting against Europe, German newspapers are taking the propaganda line that the Allies are ignoring the threat of Japan in adopting a "Hitler first" strategy, the Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet reported today. The German press, he wrote, is carrying lengthy articles saying the situation in China is bad and that Japan's strength is growing steadily.

By a Staff Artist

### Bombs Over the Axis

**Radiating and broken lines indicate how the two-way aerial offensive against the northern and southern ends of the European Axis is increasing in intensity. Stars represent some of the more important targets. The location of Dortmund, Germany, scene of the heaviest raid of the war to date, is shown by small circle.**

**Ruhr transport center set ablaze; attack on Attu costs Japanese 5 of 16 bombers.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

Dortmund has been literally erased from the map in the heaviest single air raid of the war.

A great armada of RAF bombers has dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs on the German city, which is the main transportation outlet for the Ruhr and the hub of the Westphalian coal basin.

This record-breaking weight of explosives greatly exceeds the 1,350 tons unloosed on the communications center on May 4, when, it is estimated, more than half of Dortmund's war plants and transport facilities were destroyed.

Some idea of the fearful destructive power of these RAF mass assaults can be gained by recalling the Luftwaffe's heaviest blitz on Coventry, a community about half the size of Dortmund. In this attack the German raiders dropped only 250 tons of bombs, yet they were able to raze three fourths of the city's buildings. And the Coventry attackers, it must be remembered, had nothing in their bomb racks that could even remotely compare with the giant "blockbusters" now carried by the RAF.

We soon should know beyond all reasonable doubt whether Germany can be knocked out of the war by aerial bombardment alone. If the Reich's war industry can stand up under a few more attacks like the Dortmund blow and the breaching of the Eder and Möhne dams, it can probably stand up under anything short of the occupation of Berlin. But perhaps it isn't a question of how long the war industry can hold out, but of how long brittle civilian morale will be able to withstand the strain.

Another vital question that must be answered in the immediate future is: How long can the Axis air forces remain aloft at their present fantastic rate of losses?

At least 317 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in the Mediterranean theater in the past five days as Allied airmen press almost continuous assaults against the Italian half of the Axis. And on the Eastern Front, the Russians say 313 German planes have been accounted for in a week at a cost of 61 Soviet machines, bringing the Red Air Force's bag in four weeks to almost 2,000.

The Russians, incidentally, appear to be engaged in large-scale reconnaissance in four sectors, which may suggest major ground action by the Red Army.

Meanwhile, Japanese air power, presumably based at Paramushiro, is being brought to bear against the all-but-completed American operations on Attu. A late dispatch says 16 heavy bombers have attacked the American positions on the island and that five of them have been shot down by American fighters. This is the second raid against Attu in as many days. Fifteen Japanese bombers made an abortive week-end attack on two naval vessels in Holtz Bay.

### Continent:

**Dortmund Blasted; City Set Afire**

Returning RAF pilots said scores of four-ton and two-ton bombs and tens of thousands of incendiaries kindled vast blazes in Dortmund, Germany, the smoke of which could be seen three miles above the city of 500,000.

The weight of explosives loosed on the night of May 23 topped the previous record of more than 1,500 tons dumped May 12 on Duisburg, also in the Ruhr. The importance of Dortmund had increased greatly recently because the saturation

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# New Anti-Poll Tax Fight; Bill Forced Out in House

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 24—The big anti-poll tax fight started again on the floor of the House today—the same fight that came to an inglorious stalemate with a southern filibuster in the Senate last year.

The house opened the way today for a vote tomorrow on anti-poll tax legislation by discharging its Rules Committee from further consideration of the measure, by a vote of 268 to 110.

Earlier, a 218-signature discharge petition brought the Marcantonio bill from the conservative Rules Committee, and started a chain of events reminiscent of those that followed a similar discharge petition on the Geyer bill Sept. 22, 1942.

This prospect is, however, that an even more bitter fight will ultimately develop, that the events will come to a climax in time to have a possible effect on the Solid South in connection with the 1944 Presidential election, and that—this time—the anti-poll tax forces may ultimately win out. If they fail to do so, attention will be focused more than ever on the possibilities of the filibuster blocking majority action in time of war.

The pending bill would make it unlawful for any individual, state, municipality or other governmental unit to require payment of a poll tax as prerequisite for voting at a Federal primary or general election. Its effect would fall chiefly on seven southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Once on the floor it is assumed the bill will pass the House as it did last year. The real fight will be in the Senate, where a minority of southern Senators are prepared to go down fighting.

Already the struggle takes on political interest. The 218-signature discharge petition was signed by 127 Republicans, or 60 per cent of their House membership. The

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# B. U. Gives Degree to Willkie; Diplomas Go to 755 Graduates

Wendell L. Willkie was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Boston University today at its seventieth annual Commencement exercises in Symphony Hall.

At the same time, five other distinguished citizens were awarded honorary degrees and 755 students of the graduating class were presented with diplomas.

Other honorary degree awards were made to:

Elizabeth Burchenal, physical education leader—Doctor of Science in Physical Education; Frank Howard Lahey, Founder and Director of the Lahey Clinic—Doctor of Science; James Chamberlain Baker, Bishop of the Methodist Church—Doctor of Humanities; Guy Wilbur Cox, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company—Doctor of Laws, and James Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island—Doctor of Laws.

In giving Mr. Willkie his degree, President Daniel L. Marsh said: "Wendell Lewis Willkie, lawyer, business executive, political leader in whose dynamic mind jealous, jarring, jangling nations are welded into one world."

Tuned completely to wartime conditions, the University's Commencement was simple but impressive. The students, many of whom will be entering the armed services within the next few months, were sober faced as they marched to their chairs on the huge Symphony Hall platform.

**Likes Russia's Move**

Sitting on a table backstage in Symphony Hall just after receiving his degree, Mr. Willkie told the throng of press interviewers which besieged him he felt that Soviet Russia's dissolution of the "Communist International" was a "wise and constructive move." He said he felt this would tend to make it possible for the United Nations to work more fully together by dissipating certain objections that might interfere with closest teamwork with Russia.

Emerging on the sidewalk, Mr. Willkie was beset by seekers for his autograph. He wrote down his signature until the man who had him in charge pushed him along to his car, holding up a fountain pen he was trying to return to its unknown owner.

Principal speaker at the exercises

*Continued on Page 2, Column 5*

# *U. S. and British Joint Chiefs of Staff Plan War Strategy*

Associated Press

**Campaigns Against the Axis Are Charted Months Ahead at Conferences Such as This**

The American members (left side of table, front to back) are: Lieut. Gen. J. T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. John R. Deane, United States secretary, Combined Chiefs of Staff; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and Lieut. Col. R. L. Vittrup, assistant United States secretary. British members (right side of table, front to back): Commander R. D. Coleridge, deputy secretary; Brigadier H. Redman, British secretary; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Head of the British Joint Staff Mission; Air Marshal Sir Charles F. A. Portal, Chief of the Air Staff; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defense.

[To see some real Brass Hats turn to Page 8]

# Folk Music Of N. E. Viewed As Distinctive

The folk music and dances of New England are more distinctive than those of any other section of the United States, according to Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who today received from Boston University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in Physical Education. This is the first degree of its kind to be awarded in this country for the field which she represents—research in Folk Dance and its Music.

The individualism of the New Englanders is expressed in their folk arts, she says and she has been able to devote one of her books to them without running into conflicts with the versions of songs and dances familiar to other sections. Elsewhere there are marked similarities in songs and dances but also marked differences, so that a popular volume presenting a version from one section, inevitably brings protests from another—"that's not the way we sing it and dance it here."

"The whole country is much richer in folk arts than most people know," was Miss Burchenal's answer to the question, "What section is richest in material?" However, the awakened public interest in the subject and the penetration of the radio into remote districts have combined to disturb the sources, and research such as could be carried on 20 or more years ago, is no longer possible, she says. The conditions under which folk arts are nurtured no longer exist when outside influences begin to change to the traditional life and thinking of formerly isolated groups of people, she points out.

Since 1915 she has been assembling an Archive of American Folk Dance, gathering material much of which might not be available now, she says. Hers is the only such archive for the United States, and is at the Folk Arts Center, 670 Fifth Avenue, New York. She has found material in all parts of the country, and says New England, the states of Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee have been most fruitful.

The impetus given to folk dancing in this country is the result of Miss Burchenal's pioneering in this field of research and her founding of the American Folk Dance Society in 1916. She has edited and published 12 volumes of original material through study at original sources both in Europe and the United States, and these are now used as standard reference books on the subject.

## Degree Recipients and Donor

By a Staff Photographer

**Receive Honorary Degrees From Boston University**

**Seated, left to right, Frank Howard Lahey, Doctor of Science; Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Wendell Lewis Willkie, Doctor of Laws. Standing, left to right, James Chamberlain Baker, Doctor of Humanities; Elizabeth Burchenal, Doctor of Science in Physical Education; Guy Wilbur Cox, Doctor of Laws, and James Howard McGrath, Doctor of Laws.**

# McNair Honored by University of Maine

ORONO, Maine, May 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of all the United States ground forces, was awarded a Doctor of Law degree from the University of Maine yesterday and, in awarding certificates to 51 seniors in advanced R. O. T. C., declared:

"The quality which is most sought and least plentiful in this, as previous, wars is leadership.

"From now on, as never before, you must major in leadership. You are equipped to lead, you are expected to lead and you can lead only if you set yourselves to this primary task with all your might."

The Army's ground forces commander, back from the North African campaign, was one of six recipients of honorary degrees and, in the University's 73d Commencement, 319 baccalaureate degrees also were awarded.

Two other Maine colleges, Bates and Colby, also held Commencement exercises.

The State University gave these other honorary degrees: Doctor of Letters, Esther Forbes of Worcester, Mass., Pulitzer Prize biographer; Doctor of Engineering, William S. Newell, Bath Shipbuilder; Doctor of Laws, Dr. Stephen Duggan of New York, Director of the Institute of International Education; Doctor of Science, Prof. Raymond D. Douglass, Director of War Training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Master of Science, Harold J. Shaw, Sanford dairy farmer and former Chairman of the milk control board.

Bates awarded 66 Bachelors' degrees, two Masters' degrees, and these Honorary degrees:

Doctor of Humane Letters, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist; Doctor of Music, Donald D. Voorhees, New York orchestral conductor; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Ernest A. Elwell, pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, Paterson, N. J.

Five Honorary degrees and 51 Bachelors of Art degrees were presented by Colby.

The Honorary degrees: Doctor of Laws, Robert E. Wilson of New York, President of the American Petroleum & Transport Company; Doctor of Letters, Axel Johan Upvall, professor of Scandiavian languages at the University of Pennsylvania; Master of Arts, Ellen J. Peters, Principal of Union School, East China Mission, Hangchow; Albanus M. Pottle, Principal of Lee Academy; Hugh A. Smith, Principal of Coburn Classical Institute here.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Rain**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Little change in temperature tonight with occasional rain beginning soon after midnight; rain and cooler Tuesday morning; gentle to moderate winds.

**Southwestern Maine and all other New England States:** Occasional rain with little change in temperature tonight; rain and cooler Tuesday morning.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 3:52 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 4:09 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.

# Willkie Gets Honor Degree From B. U.

*Continued from Page 1*

today was Dr. Lahey, who said that the standard of physical requirements for entrance into the services in the United States is higher than in any other country.

"Never in the history of the world has there been a war," he said, "which has more completely involved those in the armed forces and those in civilian life than the present one. Never has the outcome been more dependent upon civilian participation in co-operation with those in the armed forces than in the present one. Never has the United States been involved in a war comparable with this one in the variety of conditions influencing health both in and out of the armed forces."

**Training to Know Tricks**

Dr. Lahey, in pointing to the large number of government dependencies resulting from World War I, said that great care has been exercised in the selection of the draftees. . . . Great attention has been paid, he said, to the training program of the men and women in the services, to exercises, and to toughening process.

"Never have we realized more vividly than now how necessary are periods of training to prepare men for the ordeals through which they must pass, not only to withstand them physically but also to know the tricks and methods by which they can protect themselves both offensively and defensively.

**Flag With 3,439 Stars**

The academic-robed processional of trustees, deans, special guests, and the 755 students who received their degrees, was led by Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University.

Following Dr. Lahey's address, William J. Hodges, of Malden, graduating senior in the University's College of Business Administration, presented to the University, in behalf of the student body, a huge service flag with 3,439 stars, representing the number of B. U. graduates now with the armed forces.

Dr. March," Mr. Hodges said in his brief presentation speech, "it is fitting at this time to pay tribute to the thousands of alumni and undergraduates of Boston University now serving in the armed forces in all parts of the world under the flag of the United States A goodly number of the class of 1943 have been able to return for this Commencement but there are many more who are serving in such capacity that prohibits their being with us this morning. On behalf of the student body of Boston University, as a symbol of its manpower contribution to the war, now numbering 3,439, I present to you, Dr. Marsh, this Boston University service flag."

**Honor to Men in Service**

Prior to presenting the degrees a Certificate of Honor was awarded to 800 undergraduates who left the classroom for the armed services. One undergraduate, Private First Class, Clifford Fitzpatrick of Brookline, was chosen to represent B. U.'s fighting men all over the globe and it was to him that the Certificate of Honor was presented by Dr. Marsh.

Private Fitzpatrick spent a whole year in the South Pacific, participating in five battles including the landing at Tulagi.

Former Governor Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the Boston University Board of Trustees, issued the traditional call to order. Bishop James Chamberlain Baker, of New York, gave the invocation. He later was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities.

Departing from the traditional practice of having a guest pronounce the benediction at the end of the Commencement exercises a young student of the graduating class from the School of Theology had that honor today. He was Earl Dean Sneary of Boston, President of his class. Tomorrow he enters the armed services as a Navy Chaplain.

The stage at Symphony Hall was decorated with scarlet and white flowers contrasting sharply with the dark robes of the faculty and students and recipients of the honorary degrees.

# Boston Girl's Own Torpedoing Eases Her Job With Seamen

*Miss Dudley Harmon, formerly of Boston, and daughter of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, is now in London, where she tells of her experiences aiding American sailors of the Merchant Marine, now in Britain. A year ago, Miss Harmon wrote for The Christian Science Monitor from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, where she spent some time with the De Gaulle Free French forces after leaving her newspaper post in Washington.*

**Miss Dudley Harmon**

Boston girl now helping American Merchant Marine seamen in London.

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—You don't associate a blonde, attractive young Smith College graduate with merchant seamen in dirty, borrowed clothes, but Miss Dudley Harmon, of Boston, Mass., daughter of Dudley Harmon, does a creditable job among these heroic, previously neglected American sailors in Britain.

Recreation and club facilities had been provided in the British Isles for the men of the Army and Navy, but until the War Shipping Administration, under Charles Hogan, of Stockton, Calif., set up four United Seamen's Service Clubs at Glasgow, Courock, Liverpool, and Cardiff, American merchant seamen had to find their own lodgings in dinghy, crowded ports, and their own recreation.

"They think of me as one of them," laughingly answers Miss Harmon to the question as to whether she ever has any trouble.

"They have never had anybody American to look after them in ports up to now and when they see a girl, and hear my American voice, they are usually rather surprised and sometimes belligerent. They usually start off with 'well—what ship are you off, lady?' and I answer 'I came in a tramp steamer, but it was torpedoed, and I had 10 hours in a lifeboat.'" that usually stops them, she said, "and we can be friends. They're swell."

For Miss Harmon hasn't led the quiet, sheltered, fashionable life her appearance indicates. After leaving Smith, she joined the Washington Post, as a reporter.

But after France fell, this seemed too tame for her, and she joined the Free French, and was posted to Brazzaville in West Africa. There she worked on Radio Brazzaville, a station built out of old scrap in the middle of the jungle.

**Her Ship Torpedoed**

After she returned to the United States, Miss Harmon joined the War Shipping Administration, and complete with her own baggage and an enormous crate containing African ivory and ebony which she had promised to bring over for a frend, set off for England to set up seamen's clubs. The ship was torpedoed not far from her own New England, but she saved, not only herself, but the ivory and ebony, and started again. Her admiration for the heroic men who man the convoys was even higher.

"My feet are wet—give me something to eat" were the first words she ever addressed to an American merchant seaman in her new job. Tired, damp and dejected, after tramping through the rainy streets of Glasgow to meet 500 survivors from a Murmansk convoy who had just arrived, Miss Harmon took the wind out of the sails of a truculent seaman who had neither hoped nor expected that a real live American would be there to meet him.

There was no clubhouse then, but now three hotels and a yacht club have been commandeered and American merchant seamen can find American clubs where they can get lodging, food, and even—unheard of in wartime Britain—limitless eggs, oranges, and grapefruit.

"And did they enjoy their food after a six months' diet of yak meat and caviar," said Miss Harmon, recollecting the stories told her by some of her first batch of seamen.

"We buy all our stores from American Army supplies. The British give the clubhouses under a reverse Lease-Lend arrangement. They provide the equipment and we supply the staff to run the clubs."

**Some of Seamen's Requests**

Miss Harmon went on to explain that two new girls have just arrived from the States—Miss Edith Belle Mainewaring, from New York City, and Mrs. Marcelle Norins, from Boston, Mass., whose husband is in the AEF in Britain. They will live in the clubs at Glasgow and Cardiff, respectively, look after the men and visit them in hospitals.

"The two things survivors seem to want first are to hear an American voice and to have an American cup of 'cawfee,'" says Miss Harmon.

But when they have been supplied with these, and with new clothes and clean dolging, their requests become more various. Up to now Miss Harmon has often had to cope single-handed with a club full of men. "Can you find out the name of my new baby, born while I was away in Murmansk?" asked one young father who had been away for months.

"The English people here seem terribly distressed if they cannot supply what our seamen ask for," said Miss Harmon. "They seem to feel it a personal matter if they haven't razor blades, or American coffee, or fruit juice, and are very apologetic. They have been awfully good to us."

She has nothing but praise for the British member of their women's team of four. Nancy Searle, quiet, neat and unassuming, does all the negotiations with the Ministry of Works, and manages to wangle everything from beds to ping-pong balls.

"She's always the first to go out and do the dirty work—and in spite of being a University of London graduate, seems to have a positively magic touch with drains, paint brushes, or electric light fittings which don't work."

# Students Start Ration Book 3 Work in Boston

Boston high school students had a new subject added to their curiculum this morning as they began on the gigantic task of assisting in the distribution of War Ration Book No. 3.

More than 100,000 applications for the replacement ration book, which already had arrived at the State Office of Price Administration headquarters, were distributed with new books to eight Boston school mailing centers this morning under police guard. Students are expected to process about 120,000 books a day.

The work of the students has been divided into six units. The first group, the inspection unit, will screen and check the application cards for legibility and correctness in filling out by consumers. The next group, the ration bank unit, will count and fold the ration books which arrive from the printer flat.

The third unit will assist in distributing the ration books to the various rooms where the processing of the books is being carried on. The fourth, or production unit, will copy data from the application cards onto the books. The fifth, or checking unit, will see that this information has been handled correctly, and will also place the correct number of books in the mailing envelopes. The final group will handle the sealing and mailing of the envelopes.

**Example for Whole Nation**

All work will be done under direct supervision of school teachers and ration officials assigned to the various schools. Massachusetts thus leads the nation in this student handling of the distribution of War Ration Book No. 3.

Original plans from Washington called for the return of the consumer application cards between June 1 and 10, and the mailing out of the new books later in the month. However, the official "green light" has now been given to the Massachusetts OPA, which has been bending every effort to speed the big job—the biggest mailing job the post office department ever has undertaken.

In order to complete the job before school closes on June 24 for the summer vacation, Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston schools, and co-issuance officer of the State OPA Rationing Division, has gone ahead at once, and said today that he plans to add more schools to the eight already selected.

**Again Asks Quick Action**

In this move, Mr. Haley has the full co-operation of State OPA officials, and Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Administrator, said today that every effort would be made to speed the work so that too great a burden would not roll up all at once on both school workers and postal employees. Mr. Bresnahan has figured that 170,000 man hours will be required for the distribution of the 4,300,000 new ration books.

He again pleaded today that householders should ignore the "June 1 to 10" instructions on the application cards, and return them at once so that work may progress smoothly. "We do not want to be held responsible for keeping the pupils in school after closing time for vacation," he added, saying that every effort would be made to spread the tremendous load as evenly and as far as possible.

Men of the armed forces in New England will not receive the new ration books immediately, it was announced today by Paul M. O'Leary, OPA Deputy Administrator in charge of rationing.

"There is no intention whatever to withhold Ration Book 3 from members of the armed forces who are stationed in the United States when the book is actually put in use," he said.


USE
Long Distance
ON CALLS
Outside New England
FOR
War Business only

AVOID
CALLING THESE CITIES
IN PARTICULAR
Washington
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Chicago
New York
Philadelphia
Norfolk
Albany
AND CITIES IN THE FAR SOUTH AND FAR WEST

*Telephone "highways"* are needed for war!

TODAY, war demands every minute of most long distance facilities . . . those to war centers outside New England in particular.

Unless yours is war business, you can help tremendously by avoiding use of these long distance lines. Call outside New England only in extreme urgency.

It will help, too, if you will cancel any non-vital call when told that circuits are busy. Just assist us in these ways and we will be able to handle promptly all really urgent messages, even to busy places.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.


## *Well, Well! Look Out for the Sign, 'Dr. Donald Duck, Literacy Expert'*

Walt Disney is going to combine his talents with those of Dr. Frank C. Laubach in films based on the Laubach system, to promote literacy among the untaught masses of Latin America.

Dr. Laubach today flies to Hollywood to begin the work, reports the Congregational Christian Press Bureau in Boston. He is going at the request of Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, in Washington.

Just back from a seven-month tour of Latin America in the interests of literacy, during which he worked with educational and government leaders in 10 Central and South American countries, Dr. Laubach stated that his system was adapted to 16 languages during his trip.

"In Latin America, as a whole, 71 per cent of the people are iiliterate," says Dr. Laubach. "However, in some countries, like Argentina, the percentage is as low as 12 per cent while in others it ranges as high as 80 per cent."

Dr. Laubach, a Congregational missionary, began his literacy work by developing a simple method of teaching the Moslem Moros of Mindanao, Lanao, Philippine Islands, how to read. He has now adapted his system to over 120 languages in India, Ceylon, Africa, Turkey, Central and South America.

Stopping in Haiti on his return trip to this country only a couple weeks ago, Dr. Laubach was presented by the Haitian government, through President Lescot, with the National Order of Honor and Mert, grade of Commander.

## Police Officials' Motions Heard

Judge James C. Donnelly of the Superior Criminal Court today began hearing the pleas in abatement and motions to quash the indictments against Police Commissioner James F. Timilty, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon, and five other hign police officials.

Although Judge Donnelly said that he thought the first thing to consider were the motions to strike out parts of the affadavits filed by the defendants, after discussion with counsel he decided to hear the motions on the pleas in abatement.

The five other defendants in court this morning were Deputy Superintendents of Police John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson. The seven men are charged in the indictment with conspiracy to permit the operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets. Superintendent Fallon was not in court because of illness.

## Clarence W. Rowley

Clarence Worth Rowley, who passed on yesterday at his home in Bass River, Mass., was for 51 years a member of the Bar in this State. An unsuccessful candidate for attorney general, Mr. Rowley was at one time President of the Massachusetts Law Society.

During his early career he was associated with William Cody, owner of the famous Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, and was a partner of Mr. Cody in a gold-mining venture. Born at Edgartown, Mr. Rowley attended Dedham High School, and began his law study in the offices of John B. Gale and Benjamin F. Butler, former Governor of Massachusetts.

## Casualties Train Arrives at Devens

Casualties from the North African front were among the patients on a long hospital train that discharged its soldier passengers last night at the Hugh Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens for further treatment.

Men from the armored forces and crack infantry units who had participated in the initial drive that ultimately pinned the Afrika Korps against the sea were aboard the train which had ordinary Pullman cars for ambulatory cases and specially built ward cars that made bedside care possible throughout the 28-hour trip.

In addition to the double-decked beds on either side of the car, all of which were marked by red crosses, there is a miniature office at one end for nurses and attendants and the controls for the air-conditioner as well as closets for supplies.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Monday**

Harvard University will present Hugh M. Raup in a free lecture on "The Forest Geography of New England" at the University, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

**Tuesday**

A talk on "A Survey of Glass" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Virginia Raymond, contralto, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 9**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

# Budget Adoption By House in Record Time Is in Prospect

Adoption in record time of the Massachusetts $162,000,000 biennial budget as submitted by the Ways and Means Committee appeared certain today as the Massachusetts House of Representatives approved all but 37 items without debate. The budget year begins July 1.

Actually only 22 separate items were left by the legislators for debate since 15 were grouped under the one head of the Division for the Blind. This meant that 95 per cent of the biennial budget stood approved by the House today.

Following reading of the budget the House recessed to give the Ways and Means Committee opportunity to confer with representatives who indicated their intention of debating specific items. This was done in an effort to clarify some of the items with a view to further reducing the time spent in debate. The House reconvened at 1:45 p. m.

Quick action on the budget, Legislative leaders pointed out, might pave the way for prorogation of the 1943 session by Saturday—a goal set by Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Dodds Stresses Vital Need Of Organizing for Peace

*"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, second of the series, takes up the first paragraph, or pillar, in the Federal Council's statement. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.*

**By Harold W. Dodds**
*President of Princeton University*

Unless we organize for peace we shall not have peace. This is the simple truth underlying Pillar 1 which reads:

"The peace must provide the political framework for a continuing collaboration of the United Nations and, in due course, of neutral and enemy nations."

It is through social and political institutions that ideas are made to march. Unless the idea of international collaboration is embodied in political institutions it will remain a polite platitude.

It is true that institutions root in the past and that we cannot suddenly change the political habits and attitudes of peoples. This limits what we can usefully now attempt. But the peoples of the United Nations are already becoming accustomed to collaboration through meetings of their leaders. Out of this, if we will it enough, can be built an institution which will serve our most pressing needs today and provide a basis for peaceful growth in years to come.

We should be able to generate the will power to do this, for it provides the only realistic possibility of durable peace. No nation can hope to be strong enough in the postwar world to guarantee its own peace. Nor is the "balance-of-power" method any longer reliable. A delicate balance of power may have discouraged some wars in the past, but it has always broken down in the end. Today, the developments of science and technology are such that any balance that might be achieved after this war would be too unstable to deserve the name.

Pillar 1 does not contemplate the impossible. It would begin modestly. It recognizes the existence of national loyalties. It does not propose an order so new and unfamiliar that men would be emotionally unprepared to participate in it. Obviously, if a more-than-national organization is to work, men's emotions, as well as their intellects, must be favorable to it. Therefore, as other parts of the Commission's statement make clear, they would now seek organized international collaboration primarily at the points at which world interdependence is strongest.

Thus, much of this collaboration might be regional, e. g., European or Pan-American, and much of it might be tropical, e. g., commercial and financial. But there would be an overall framework of political organization sufficiently broad and sufficiently flexible to develop to meet whatever the needs of the future might prove to be. The Commission's proposals are less sweeping than many being put forward. Their success will be due, in part, to the fact that they do not attempt too much.

In planning the framework of a world political organization, we must not exalt the legislative and judicial elements of government at the expense of the administrative. National legislatures and courts deal with the controversial. They are devices for settling arguments, not agencies for carrying into daily life results upon which all are agreed. The greater part of government has to do with day-by-day administration of necessary matters. There is a useful hint in this.

I believe that the cause of peace will be best served by more attention to the acknoledged services that international administration can render, rather than by concentration in advance upon the structure and scope of legislative and judicial powers. The latter will evolve naturally as administrative functions are established.

### Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

# Labor Draft Hinges on Women

***Report on 1943 manpower shows imperative need for 2,000,000 more women workers.***

**By Mary Hornaday**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 24—Women were told today by the Office of War Information that their willingness to take jobs may determine whether or not the nation has to have a national compulsory service act.

"If they leave their kitchens for the machines of war in sufficient numbers as the critical shortages develop this summer and fall, compulsory national service may be found unnecessary," said an OWI progress report on manpower.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said last week that in tight labor areas of the country twice as many women have said that they would be willing to take war jobs as will be needed this year, but whether their actions will keep pace with their expressed intentions in view of increasing difficulties of transportation, rationing and child care, remains to be seen.

The Manpower Commissioner estimates that 2,000,000 women will need to be added to the labor force during 1943. By December, 1943, it is figured, one third of the female population of working age —17,400,000 women—will be required for the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

In March, the number of women working outside their homes reached an all-time peak of 15,-200,000. Total male employment declined between March, 1942 and March, 1943, by 5 per cent, but employment of women went up 14 per cent.

"Especially notable has been the increase in female employment in the munitions industries," Mr. McNutt's report showed. "In certain industries," he pointed out, "Women constituted more than half of the entire labor force in March of this year. Aircraft firms, with 11 per cent of their workers women in May, 1942, absorbed additional women in such proportions as to raise the female ratio to 31 per cent in March, 1943.

"One of the last industries to relinquish its traditional aversion to the employment of women was shipbuilding. The record of employment in shipyards reporting shows a rise from 2.4 per cent for last year to 7.6 per cent for this. Some, in areas of extreme labor shortages, have surpassed this average, employing women beyond 15 per cent of their total labor force."

Though Mr. McNutt said that women were entering industry "at so rapid a rate that the needs of the war industries are being met with gratifying success," the OWI report showed that more men were leaving industry than women entering.

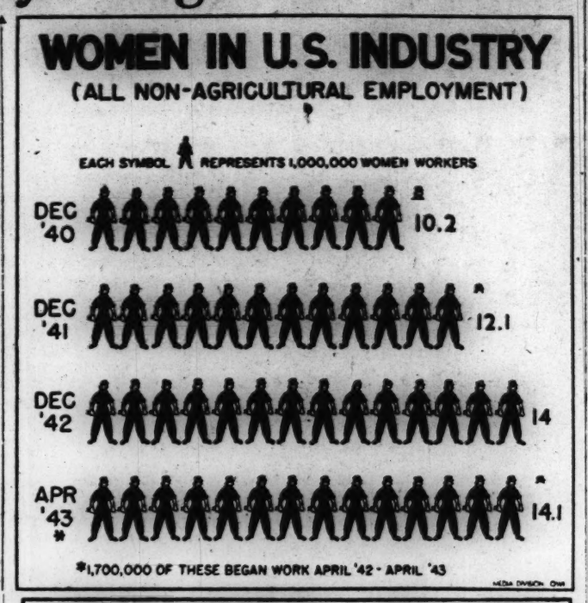
The overall civilian labor force dropped by 2,300,000 men during the last year, and only 1,700,000 women were added.

"In January-February, 1943, 400,000 men left the male labor force for the armed forces and only 300,000 women were added—not enough to keep up," the report said. "The Census Bureau reported that in April the total number of women in all non-agricultural jobs dropped by 200,000."

Pointing out the relationship between the willingness of women to take jobs and the imminence of a compulsory service act, the OWI said, "as long as labor and management continue to co-operate actively with WMC and as long as workers can be drawn out of the pool of unused labor to replace men called to arms, some believe that a national service act will not be seriously pressed.

"Labor in particular and many management men prefer the voluntary method."

The report called attention to the fact that back of Mr. McNutt's present powers are the "enforcement whips of Federal prosecution and penalties," but since no indictment has been brought in more than a year, "paying tribute to the co-operation of employers and workers" with the present manpower control through "voluntary and democratic regimentation."




Associated Press from Office of War Information

**Employment Told in Terse Form**

**The upper chart shows the number of women engaged in United States industry, with the exception of those engaged in agricultural work. The lower chart illustrates for decrease in unemployment during the war period from December, 1940, to April, 1943.**

## Full Return Expected In Akron Plants

AKRON, Ohio, May 24 (AP)—Mayor George Harter conferred today with leaders of 38,000 C. I. O. United Rubber Workers engaged in war production stoppages at Akron's three major rubber companies and announced "it is very hopeful that all workers will be back on the job by tomorrow morning."

The Mayor would not elaborate, except to say he had held discussions with unnamed leaders of the union locals.

Full production was resumed at the General Aire & Rubber Company, no directly affected by the National War Labor Board decision limiting wage increases to three cents an hour, five cents less than approved by a NWLB panel under the "little steel" formula.

Partial production also resumed at the Goodyear plants as the company reported between 50 and 75 per cent of its first-shift workers reported at 6 a. m., E.W.T.

The latest survey of company and union sources showed, however, that 38,000 men still were considered absent from their war jobs in a series of stoppages which started Saturday afternoon.

Around 16,000 were estimated out at Firestone, 14,000 at Goodrich and 8,000 at Goodyear. The latter concern's warplant subsidiary, the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, was not affected.

William I. Vaught, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers' local at Goodyear, said about 3,000 returned to their jobs today as some union leaders' prediction that the stoppage would involve an additional 12,000 failed to materialize.

Vaught expressed belief more first-shift workers would have returned at Goodyear had it been known that a picket line, which he said kept 5,000 from entering the plant last night, had been withdrawn. He reported a few men gathered at the plant gates today and asked employees not to work, but made no attempt to stop them.

A Goodyear spokesman said the company's production was low because of an unbalanced working force.

"We'll be lucky if we can maintain 50 per cent production," he declared. "In fact, our production probably will be down about 80 per cent because the working force is unbalanced.

"While only one man may be missing at one point of the assembly line, there may be 10 missing somewhere back of him."

Union leaders said the workers were protesting a National War Labor Board decision granting Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone employees a three-cent-an-hour wage increase instead of the eight cents recommended by a special NWLB rubber panel.

All the increases were made retroactive to last summer.

# Chrysler Strike Over As Work Is Speeded Up

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Production bosses of Chrysler Corporation set their sights today on a speedy climb back to normal output of war weapons following a formal decision of Congress of Industrial Organizations strikers to return to work.

A corporation spokesman expressed confidence that full production would be resumed shortly, declaring the half dozen plants affected by last Thursday's strike wave were in shape to roll out the armament at top speed again.

The corporation spokesman announced at 7:30 a. m. (E. W. T.) that the day shift reported for work in the struck plants today at about full strength "with absenteeism a little over normal."

Striking members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), whose walkouts ultimately led to idleness for 24,000 Chrysler workers, voted the work return at mass meetings of two local unions yesterday. Only a comparatively few strikers had obeyed an order from the Regional War Labor Board to return to jobs Saturday.

Claiming attention along with the back-to-work march was open eivdence, meanwhile, of a factional fight within the ranks of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., one of the nation's largest labor unions.

The ouster of Leo Lamotte as director of the union's Chrysler division was demanded at the meetings of the two locals—Dodge No. 3 and Chrysler No. 7.

**Lamotte Criticized**

Critics assailed Mr. Lamotte for his charge that Walter P. Reuther, an international vice-president, had caused the strike with the intention of thus giving himself a "political advantage" within the union.

The charge has been denied by Mr. Reuther, who is director of the union's General Motors division.

Chrysler Local 7 charged in a resolution that Mr. Lamotte, instead of giving "all his efforts" to settlement of the dispute with the corporation, had tried to "further the political interests of himself and his cronies by a false, uncalled-for and slanderous accusation."

U. A. W.-C. I. O. President R. J. Thomas, who came from Washington to urge a return to work, said the union was "getting too big for politics to be played without wrecking a great number of workers."

Mr. Thomas said the International Executive Board would deal with the demand for Mr. Lamotte's ouster.

**Quick Settlement**

In pleading for a return to work, both Thomas and Richard T. Frankensteen, an international vice-president, promised to do all in their power to gain a quick settlement of differences with the corporation.

"The issue is whether we, as labor, will stand back of our no-strike pledge," Mr. Frankensteen said. "Chrysler is happy that we're out on strike because down in Washington a group of reactionary legislators is working on a bill to emasculate labor. This kind of a strike plays into the hands of those people."

Both mass meetings demanded an immediate decision from the War Labor Board in the union's dispute with Chrysler which has been going on since last November. It is in the hands of a labor board panel.

Chief issues are the union's demands for some form of union shop or union security arrangement, establishment of new job classifications and appointment of an impartial umpire to act on union-corporation disagreements.

When the Chrysler strikes began last Thursday, union heads charged that collective bargaining with the corporation had "completely broken down" through corporation refusal to try to settle grievances.

## Williamsburg's Restoration Grows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, announced that a reorganization of the restoration had been put into effect as of March 1, 1943. Mr. Chorley pointed out that in 1929 when he opened the first restoration office in Williamsburg, there was one department and approximately 25 employees. At the beginning of the war, there were 15 departments and approximately 900 employees. This expansion of the organization has brought about the necessity of increasing the administrative staff.

Is it a lady
selling kisses
Attracting men
in such a swarm?
No—it's a lady
serving Postum*
The drink that's
hearty, rich, and warm!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

## Suit Against Rent Control Dismissed By Unanimous Ruling of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP) — The Supreme Court ordered the dismissal today of litigation challenging the constitutionality of the delegation of rent control powers by Congress to the Office of Price Administration.

In a unanimous opinion read by Chief Justice Stone, the tribunal held that a suit filed in the Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., was "collusive" because it had been filed by agreement between the interested persons.

At the same time, the tribunal vacated the judgment by the Federal District Court which had declared unconstitutional the delegation of rent control power in the Emergency Price Act.

"Here an important public interest is at stake—the validity of an Act of Congress having far-reaching effects on the public welfare in one of the most critical periods in the history of the country," the Chief Justice said.

"That interest has been adjudicated in a proceeding in which the plaintiff has had no active participation, over which he has exercised no control, and the expense of which he has not borne.

"He has been only nominally represented by counsel who were selected by (his adversary's) counsel and whom he has never seen. Such a suit is collusive because it is not in any real sense adversary."

Among other actions today, the Court:

Broadened the application of state unemployment insurance laws by ruling unanimously in a decision by Justice Black that they may cover maritime employment.

Ruled unanimously in a decision by Justice Black that the Western Louisiana Federal District Court lacked jurisdiction to try and sentence to execution three soldiers accused of committing a crime within the bounds of Camp Claiborne in Louisiana, May 10, 1942.

Refused to review a decision holding that a municipality may constitutionally operate parking meters by which motorists are charged a fee for parking. The ruling, by the Illinois Supreme Court, was challenged by R. E. Wirrick of Bloomington, Ill.

Agreed to review test cases to determine whether engineers have an exclusive right under the Railway Labor Act to contract with railroads concerning the rules under which engineers displace firemen and firemen advance to engineer service. The question was presented in controversies between engineers and firemen of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and the Southern Pacific Company.

Broadened the application of state unemployment insurance laws by ruling that they may cover maritime employment.

Justice Black delivered the unanimous decision holding that "employers of maritime workers, otherwise subject to state unemployment insurance taxing acts, are not excluded from the coverage of such acts" either by the Constitution or by congressional legislation.

Those challenging the application to maritime employment were the Standard Dredging Corporation, and the International Elevating Company, both of New York.

In a similar case involving the Louisiana Unemployment Compensation Law, challenged by the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., the tribunal ordered dismissal of the litigation because "relief by way of a declaratory judgment should have been denied without consideration of the merits."

## Pigeons of Army To Have Parachutes

*By the Associated Press*

Fort Benning, Ga., May 24

Birds would not normally be expected to have parachutes, but the Army is providing some for its carrier pigeons.

The pigeons are used with paratroopers who might land behind enemy lines and be unable to use radio to get necessary information back to their bases.

The birds are dropped either in special containers strapped to the soldiers' chests, or in cases attached to parachutes.

## Patriotism Leads Girls to WAAC— But There Are Other Reasons, Too

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 24 (AP)—They're patriotic, too, but the quest for husbands and thirst for excitement are the principal impulses that lead the gals into the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, according to Sergeant Celia Lambert.

Recruiting Officer Lambert, who has heard the sentiments of hundreds of Army-bound women, declared they list patriotic reasons on questionnaires, "but that's not the real story."

Some, she said, are mature women attempting to fulfill the dreams that "somewhere I'll find him," and who go to the military barracks to have a look around.

Then there are the restless younger girls whose social environment was upset when most of the eligible boys were drafted. They're lonesome and crave excitement.

Last, but far from least, come the Army and Navy wives. Their husbands are gone, Sergeant Lambert said, "and if there are no children the wives thinks they'll be happier in the same business. They don't like to be left alone."

And, of course, there's the lure of travel and the financial angle.

"The $50 a month with all expenses drawn by a WAAC private," said Sergeant Lambert, "is better pay than most of the working girls enjoyed when they had to spend all their money for food, clothing and half a bed in a girl friend's apartment."

## Atlantic City-N. Y. Train Is Wrecked

DELAIR, N. J., May 24 (AP)—A crack Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train, roaring north from Atlantic City to New York with nearly 1,300 passengers homeward bound after a week end at the shore, wrecked on a curve in this Southern New Jersey community last night, killing 14 persons and injuring at least 89 others.

W. C. Higginbottom, General Manager of the Railroad's Eastern Division, said a preliminary investigation indicated the engineer was exceeding the 15-miles speed limit on a 14-degree curve.

"Early checks show that the equipment and track were in good condition," the official said in a statement, "but definite indications are that the train was moving faster than the authorized speed limit when the derailment occurred."

Investigations were begun by the railroad, local officials and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The engine, pulling a 15-car train, left the rails on a sharp curve, plunging down an embankment, dragging four of the cars behind it.

All the cars formerly were Pullmans and had been converted to coaches by installation of wooden seats.

Traffic on both tracks was halted until shortly after 6 a. m., when one track was cleared sufficiently to permit slow movement of trains past the wreckage.

## A. F. of L. Acts To Reopen Its C. I. O. Talks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council has authorized further unity talks with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the same time vetoing a White House move to promote a 'cordial front between the two organizations.

A. F. of L. sources disclosed that the Executive Council rejected an Administration proposal that William Green, A. F. of L. President and Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, pay a joint fraternal visit to organized labor in England. The Council concluded a week-long meeting on May 22.

One Council member said such a trip would be inconsistent with the A. F. of L. position on international labor relations. A year ago the Council agreed to formation of an Anglo-American Trade Union Committee with the condition that the A. F. of L. would be the sole judge of the American membership. The C. I. O. has been excluded, despite some diplomatic and political wire-pulling.

The joint committee held its first meeting in this country last January and another is tentatively scheduled for London in July. The Council member said a Green-Murray trip would give the C. I. O. the equal recognition which the A. F. of L. refused to give it on the Anglo-American Committee.

An informed source said the White House proposal was first made to Mr. Green a few weeks ago, either by the President or an Administration official. It was understood that Mr. Murray accepted, and that Mr. Green was pressed several times for a commitment, but withheld one pending the Executive Council meeting.

Many persons interoret the incident as indicative of the difficulties besetting labor peace as long as the C. I. O. demands treatment on a basis of equality. There is a body of opinion, however, that the prospective return of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers to the Federation may hasten the day of a unified labor movement.

The difficulties in the way of unity would not be less as a result of Mr. Lewis return, but the desire for unity may be more impelling.

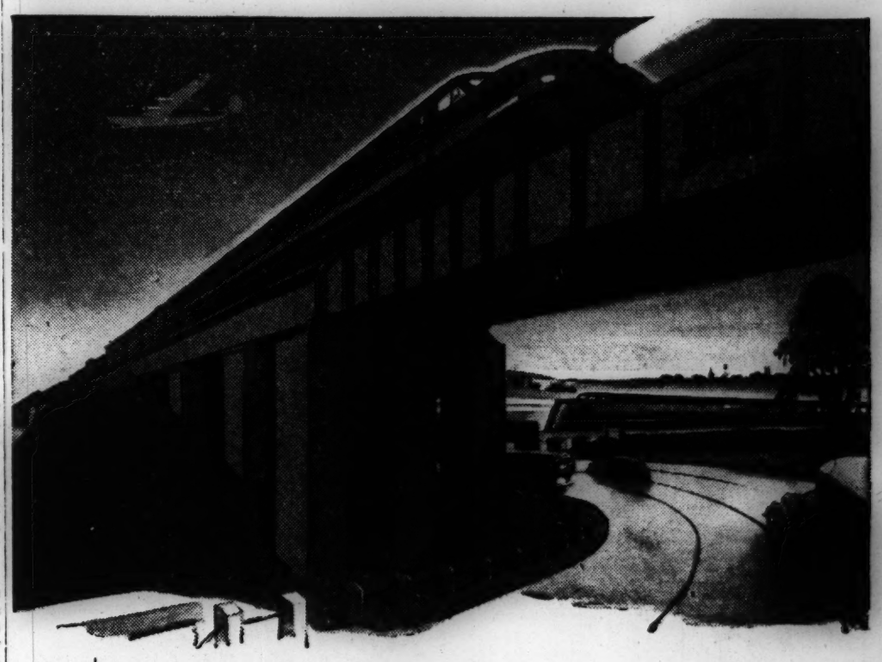
George M. Harrison, President of the railway clerks' union and a member of the committee named to negotiate a basis for the miners return to the A. F. of L. is reported reliably to have told friends that he expected the jurisdictional problems to be worked out soon enough to permit the A. F. of L. Council to act on the miners' application at the Council's August meeting in Chicago.

## Japanese May Quit Early, Grew Warns

BETHANY, W. Va., May 24 (AP)—Former U. S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew warned May 22 that Japanese military leaders, when they realize defeat is certain, "may attempt a little jiu jitsu" to bring the war to a swift conclusion.

"They may say 'we're licked. We quit. We'll withdraw our armies,'" Mr. Grew told 400 Bethany College alumni at a commencement eve banquet.

"If the American people are too happy to get out of the war and agree to such a proposal," he said, "we'll have the whole thing to do over again in 1970.



DAYBREAK...

... heavy guns moving into position for action on the African Front . . . planes returning from a night "bombing party" over Axis territory. And, on the home front, loaded munition trains whistling shrill warnings as they approach slumber-wrapped towns in Kansas, Massachusetts, Texas—everywhere. It is WAR—war with its toil and tears, its heroism and sacrifices.

BUT SOME DAY WILL COME ANOTHER DAWN—a sunrise that will light up a world at peace. Then trains will speed across the nation carrying ration-freed foods for America's pantries; materials for its home builders; tools and implements for its farms, factories and professions; and peace-time necessities for all!

Now we are engaged in war. America's railroads—all vital units in the transportation army—are performing a patriotic service. Theirs is the hauling job of the nation. And what a job they are doing —41,000,000 tons of army freight carried in '42—11,600,000 troops transported during the first year of the war!

ROCK ISLAND'S Program of Planned Progress, begun seven years ago, is being carried on even in the midst of the war. For when the new day dawns America will demand the best in rail transportation. While today it isn't possible to buy all of the equipment and materials required, we must have the revenue now for the great backlog of purchases that some day will be released. And think of the many jobs this will make available for our boys now in uniform!

As yesterday—and today—so tomorrow ROCK ISLAND'S sole purpose is to provide the finest in transportation.

★ ★ BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★ ★

ROCK ISLAND LINES

One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory

SAVE for every war-time purpose BY MAIL

Our service to out-of-town depositors brings the safety of this strong Mutual Savings Bank as near as your nearest mail box. Write for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail". Learn how easily, conveniently and safely you can save BY MAIL!

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY, N.Y.

BREAD is BASIC

IT HELPS TO MAKE "HARD-TO-GET" FOODS GO FURTHER!

Our enriched bread gives you that energy to help you work hard. It's a basic food to serve with meals and in many easy-to-make recipes.

LONG LOAF or OLDE STYLE

BIG 20 oz. LOAVES 2 19¢

MEAT LOAF
1½ pounds hamburg steak
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ tablespoons minced onion
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
½ cup water
Combine ingredients lightly but thoroughly and turn into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F.) 30 to 45 minutes. Serves 6.

FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Save fats to help make glycerine for explosives. Back up our boys on the firing line with extra bullets to beat our enemies.

# Policewomen 'Exams' Date Due This Week

Interest in the appointment of women to the police forces of Boston and other Massachusetts cities has reached such a height that the Civil Service Commission at the State House is daily receiving between 15 and 20 telephone calls inquiring when the examinations are to be held.

Commissioner Ulysses J. Lupien expects to be able to set the date by the end of the week, but currently he is busy working out the physical, mental, and educational standards which will prevail when the system gets under way.

The Massachusetts Civic League, whose subcommittee for the Cause and Cure of Crime will meet Thursday to consider the whole question of policewomen in relation to juvenile delinquency, has already submitted to Commissioner Lupien standards of selection which are high but are finding support in responsible quarters.

Based on the examination used in Detroit, where the Women's Bureau under Deputy Police Commissioner Eleanor Hutzel has been considered a model for 20 years, the standards include a college education or its equivalent, one or more years of social-work experience, and age limits of 25 to 35 years.

In Detroit, the successful applicants are given a special course in the Police Training School, and afterward go through a probationary period of six months during which their patrol and investigation work is carefully supervised. The Civic League, as well as other interested groups in Boston, hopes some such regular training period will be provided here, preferably at the school now conducted by the State Police.

Although in many other cities, the examination for policewomen includes an oral interview which carries nearly as much weight as the written part of the test, Massachusetts as yet cannot follow suit, the Civil Service Commission declared today. This is because of a law passed in 1939 forbidding the oral part of a Civil Service examination to have any weight whatsoever. Legislation is being proposed, however, to repeal this provision.

The policewomen of Detroit begin their career at a salary of $2,415 a year, thus making it possible for the force to attract women of excellent education and background. Boston's starting salary is $1,800, a situation which all agencies concerned hope will be rectified soon.

## Harvard Announces Engineering Classes

University extension courses in engineering drawing for teachers and practical steam engineering, given by the State Department of Education as part of its contribution to the victory effort, will open at Harvard on Tuesday evening, June 1.

The drawing class will meet Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6:30 p. m. in Pierce Hall, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering.

## *They've Been Ironing Out Mail Problems*

By a Staff Photographer

**Massachusetts Postmasters Hold 8th Annual Convention**

**Closing their two-day convention sessions at the Hotel Statler last night, members of the Massachusetts Chapter, National Association of Postmasters, pledged 100 per cent loyalty and service to their Government. Upper picture, left to right, Arthur A. Hendrick, Brockton, retiring President of the Chapter; Patrick J. Connelly, Boston, host Postmaster, and Maurice J. Bresnahan, Medway, newly elected President. Lower picture: Among the women Postmasters present were, left to right: Margaret Coughlin, West Concord, past Secretary; Celia R. St. John, Cohasset, re-elected 4th Vice-President; Harriet A. Monahan, Seekonk, and Ethyl M. Duffey of Scituate.**

## Postmasters Pledge Aid to War Efforts

Pledging their continued support to the war effort in "delivering the goods" to the armed forces, in pressing the sale of War Bonds, and in the coming task of mailing out War Ration Book No. 3, members of the Massachusetts Chapter, National Association of Postmasters, closed their two-day convention at the Hotel Statler last night.

Maurice J. Bresnahan, Postmaster at Medway, was elected President of the Chapter, and other officers elected included: Raymond V. McManus, Haverhill; George P. Brady, Westfield; Richard Mullin, Athol; Celia R. St. John, Cohasset; and Charles E. Morrison, Falmouth, Vice-Presidents; and Vincent C. Ambrose, Winchester, Secretary-Treasurer.

Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston, was Toastmaster at the banquet, and introduced the speakers, who included Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, representing Governor Saltonstall; Thomas J. Hannon, Acting Mayor of Boston; Joseph F. Conrad, Vice-President of the National Association; Thomas F. O'Connell, representing Daniel J. Doherty, State Director, War Bond Commission; Maj. J. J. Spisick, Army Postal Officer; and Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Administrator, Office of Price Administration, and brother of the newly elected President of the Chapter.

Emphasizing the need for "extremely careful handling" in the job of mailing out the new ration books—described as "the biggest mailing project ever handled by the post offices"—State OPA Director Bresnahan said that special window envelopes are being provided for the books.

"Part of the application cards which you have now distributed will be torn off and used as the address for the books," he said. "Since in some cases the window envelopes will be stuffed to capacity with from six to a dozen books, and will be sealed by hand, great care will have to be taken that none are lost."

Mr. Bresnahan added that although Washington authorities originally had planned that application forms should not be returned to the OPA Mailing Centers until after June 1, he was making every effort to speed the job in Massachusetts, since high-school pupils will handle the processing of the books, and he wished to avert any possibility of their having to work after schools closed for the summer. He also said he would endeavor to stagger the mailing so that too great a burden would not fall upon the postal authorities at one time.

Major Spisick pointed out five ways in which postal authorities could help to get mail to the armed forces, as he emphasized the "importance of mail on the morale of the men at the front." He said this could be done, first, by encouraging proper and complete addressing of military mail; second, by requiring adequate packing and wrapping of parcels for those in the armed services; third, by strict compliance with War Department restrictions on mail matter; fourth, by giving prompt attention to complaints about military mails; and, fifth, by stressing the use of "V" mail.

## *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B, Boston (46.7mc)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Byrd "Hill"; sk.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board"; Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Bellamy's, News.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

## *Today on Short Waves*

Chungking—10 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL 6.11meg. 49m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—The Empire Meets. GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. BSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg 49m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg 29.3m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11 meg 49m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg 49m.
Caracas—10 p. m.—War Commentator. YV5RN, 6.29meg, 48.4m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News; Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg 49m; GRT, 7.15meg 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg. 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p .m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06meg 49.3m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Empire Day Concert. GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg 49m; GRT, 7.15meg 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg 30.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.


IT'S HERE AGAIN!

—the hat sale you've been asking for—phoning us about—THE SALE OF SALES—the sale in which all our Hat Sections get together with one SMASH HIT—an annual event—this year, bigger and better than ever—MONDAY AT 1:00 SHARP

Filene's Hat Masterpieces

($5 to $30 even some $35 values)

$3.90

—plenty of dark hats of no particular season—months and months of wear ahead for them—plenty of NAVY—much felt, at $3.90.

—many are SAMPLES—over 100 from THE most famous New York hat designers—exquisite straws, many larger brims, at $3.90.

—plenty of the favorite of the moment—CALOTS, dressy, colorful, flowery, the type you'd choose for your most "exciting adventures," at $3.90.

—lots of STRAW, lots of WHITE, and all types of women's hats, even up to 24" headsizes, at $3.90.

—big group of FAMOUS-NAME headsize hats, felt or straws, even ballis and bakus and panamas, some samples, at $3.90.

A SALE THRILLER ALL SALES FINAL PLEASE SECOND FLOOR

—BOSTON, MASS.


# Truck Drivers Likely to End Walkout Soon

Early return of striking truck drivers here was expected by observers, leaving adjustment of their dispute to be settled later.

The tie-up has knocked out over-the-road hauling by seven of the lesser truck companies here, has hit the Boston-New York route, and cut into transportation of war commodities. The largest of the seven concerns, the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, has 100 drivers, 100 helpers and several hundred other workers besides.

However, twice as many trucking companies, mostly larger, were not affected.

Grievance of the men is reported to be their failure to receive an increase of $2.75 a week recently approved by the New England War Labor Board for employees of the concerns which are not on strike. The raise was retroactive to Jan. 1.

Only the men covered in the case which went to the WLB got the advance. Among employers of the strikers there is said to be feeling that their men should have had it too, but these employers are unable to grant the raise without the endorsement of the WLB.

It was thought probable that the stoppage would be terminated today by arrangements for the strikers to get their case before the WLB, so that ultimately they likewise could receive the $2.75.

The strike started at the M. & M. company Saturday night. The management and the men straightened it out, but Sunday night the seven concerns, including the M. & M., went out.

Headquarters of the teamsters' union at Indianapolis, Ind., sent John W. English, an international officer, here today. Mr. English called on the men to return to work.

The strikers are members of Local 25 of the teamsters' union, which is the largest local union of the American Federation of Labor in Boston.

Mr. English and local union leaders met with the employers at a conference this afternoon at the Parker House.

Besides the M. & M., the other trucking concerns in the walkout are reported to include the Benjamin, Holland, D. & N., Stawmut, Kraevetz., and Beacon companies.

## R. I. Wages Increase

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing in Rhode Island were 16.8 per cent higher in April than a year ago, it is reported by the State Department of Labor.

# B. & M. Makes Drastic Cuts In Its Motor Coach Service

Drastic cuts in schedules on practically all of its lines were ordered by the Boston & Maine Transportation Co. to be effective at midnight tonight as a result of the order of the Office of Defense Transportation that bus mileage must be cut. Harold C. Ahern, manager of the B & M Coach Service, said today that the order of the ODT will also mean that few if any extra sections of any schedule can be operated, and passengers unable to board busses already filled must wait until a subsequent trip.

On the Boston, Portsmouth, Biddeford, Portland line a round-trip has been eliminated. This trip left Boston at 8:45 p. m., serving Lynnfield, Danvers, Ipswich, Newburyport, Hampton, Portsmouth, York, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunk, Biddeford, and intermediate stops, arriving at Portland at 1 a. m. In the opposite direction, a trip leaving Portland at 5 p. m., arriving Boston 9:15 p. m., is suspended.

On the Boston-Nashua, Manchester, Concord, N. H., line six round trips have been suspended. These are the trips leaving Boston for Manchester and Concord daily at 9:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m., 5:45 p. m., and at 10:30 p. m. and 11:35 p. m. for Manchester only. In the opposite direction a comparable number of trips have been suspended. In addition, a Sunday trip leaving Boston at 7:50 a. m. is cancelled.

The line between Boston and the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on which there was a round trip week days serving communities as far north as Littleton, N. H., has been suspended. Also suspended is the line between Boston, Fitchburg, Keene, N. H., and Bellows Falls, Vt., on which there was one round trip each day.

Between Biddeford and Portland in Maine, where the Boston & Maine Transportation Company provides the only public transportation service outside of rail service, three rounds trips have been ordered suspended.

In the Portsmouth, N. H., area a round-trip between Portsmouth and Dover has been suspended as have two round trips between Portsmouth and Portland. In this same area, Sunday service on the Lakeport branch from Portsmouth and Dover, serving Rochester, Alton Bay, Laconia, and intermediate stations, has been suspended.

In Concord, N. H., where the Boston & Maine buses provide all the local transportation service, two routes have been entirely suspended and the service via St. Mary's School between Concord and Manchester has been suspended.

# Bus Service Cut Announced By Operators in Boston Area

*Continued from Page 1*

confer on both fuel and food with Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown. Colonel Sullivan has commented on the reduction in bus schedules as disrupting to public transportation, threatening to vital war industries, and likely to end in chaos. He said today he would wait for "certain developments" before going to Washington, and he declined to be more specific.

Connecticut motorists were put on their honor, over the week-end, to obey the no-pleasure-driving regulation. Governor Raymond E. Baldwin postponed asking State and local police to enforce the ban. "I do not believe it necessary," he said, "until the conduct of our citizens indicates otherwise."

In the hope that the Governor was right, State OPA Director Chester Bowles withdrew Federal investigators from enforcement duty. Today Governor Baldwin issued a statement reporting a substantial reduction in traffic over the week end and a very marked compliance with the OPA regulation.

"We shall continue to get reports from time to time, from police departments and mayors throughout the State," the Governor said, "and of course if it becomes necessary we will enforce the ban. But I am very much encouraged by this week-end showing."

New Haven reported that automobile traffic had hit a new low; in Bridgeport it was said to have reached "a bare minimum" with the streets deserted and parking lots empty; while Waterbury saw a 50 per cent increase in bus travel and a dropping off in volume of automobiles.

At Providence, R. I., OPA officials ordered six gasoline station operators to appear at hearings this week on charges of trafficking in counterfeit gasoline coupons. State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto declared other summonses would be issued to about 50 additional station operators soon.

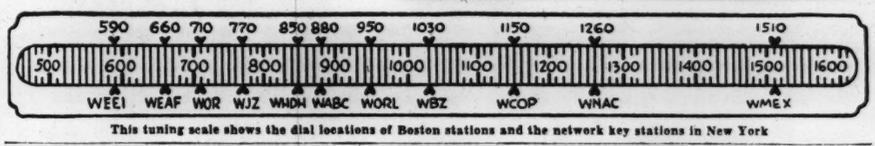
**Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, May 25**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510c. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Club Fiesta | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Arthur Gaeth, news | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Knights of Pythias; Int. | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Shady Valley Folks | Yesterday's Favorites |
| 3:30 | You Know Answer? | Air Express, Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Across the Footlights | Sonny Donham's Orch. |
| 4:30 | Victory Council | Air Express Music | 'Lorenzo Jones": sketch | "Nobody's Children" | Dolly Dawn's Orchestra |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | Terry O'Toole, songs | "Widder Brown": sketch | "Nobody's Children" | Mitchell Ayres' Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Allen Miller's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | Dick Tracy: sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | 'Highway Patrol': drama | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports program |
| 6:15 | Snapshots; Music | News Highlights | Kay Ivers: Melodeers | Press Roundup; Sports | Moments Musicale |
| 6:30 | Walt Cassel, songs | Bing Crosby Recordings | Music; Chet Gaylord | News from Abroad | Moments Musicale |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Pete Herman's Orchestra | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Victor Borge; Orchestra | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | "Ceiling Unlimited" | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W Vandercook, news | Yankee Starlets: songs | Richard Salinger: News |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch | "The Lone Ranger" | The First Reader | Mystery Hall: drama | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch | western dramatization | John Barry, comments | Mystery Hall: drama | Clement Norton: talk |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Earl Godwin, news | Cavalcade of America | "Sizing Up the News" | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Cavalcade of America | "Singin' Sam": songs | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Margaret Speaks; Alfred | "The Better Half"; quiz | "Drama Shop"; Essays |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | "True or False"; quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | show; Tom Slater, m. c. | in Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater: Bonita | "Counter Spy"; drama | Great Artists: James | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Ralph |
| 9:15 | Granville, Otto | "Counter Spy"; drama | Melton, tenor; orch. | News Service | Kirkpatrick: Harpsi- |
| 9:30 | Kruger, Kent Smith, | Hal McIntyre's Orch. | "Dr. I. Q." | A. L. Alexander's Media- | chord Recital |
| 9:45 | "Hitler's Children" | Orchestra; Short Mystery | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | tion Board; guest panel | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Guild: D. Durbin, | Raymond Gram Swing | Josephine Antoine; | Paul Sullivan, news | News; Defense Talk |
| 10:15 | 'Shadow of a Doubt' | Gracie Fields, songs | Rheinhold Schmidt; or. | "Our Morale": D. Pardue | Musical program |
| 10:30 | Orden Nash; Guy | "The World's Most Hon- | "Information Please": | Paul Schubert, news | Victory Night Watch |
| 10:45 | Lombardo's Orch. | ored Music" | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | Musical Roundup | Johnny Messner's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War II | Page's Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Abe Lyman's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | News; Wm Shirer | Harry Green's Orchestra | What Can I Do?: drama | 'Manpower, Ltd.: speaker | Andy Kirk's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Rideout; Master | Fishermen's Program | Lands of the Free: Inter- | Radio Newsreel: British | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music | Stars in Revue | American Univ. of Air | news reports | Day's End: News |

## *Tuesday's Programs*

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | News; Home Town | News report | Dress Parade | News comments | |
| 7:30 | 'Hit the Deck'; News | Musical program | News Service | "Breakfast Band Box" | New England Fellowship |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Spike Jones's Orchestra | Musical Clock | Service |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Uncle Sam: drama | Musical Toast | George and Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore Club | Air Express Music | News Service | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore; News | Newscast | Herb Lewis; Melodeers | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | "The Breakfast Club" | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; R. Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Musical 30s | "The Breakfast Club" | 'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | Imogene Wolcott, food | Spolight Revue: organ | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 | "Sing Song": trio | "The Breakfast Club" | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 | Valiant Lady | Musical Highlights | News; Military Band | News Commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 | "Kitty Foyle" | Women and the War | "The O'Neills": drama | Organ Recital | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | 'Honeymn's Hill": sk. | Fishermen's Program | "Help Mate": sketch | Cheer Up Gang: songs; | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | 'Woman of America': sk. | orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Breakfast Music: Inter- | "Road of Life": sketch | Headlines of Tomorrow | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | views | "Vic and Sade": sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Jane Underwood, news |
| 11:30 | Bright Horizons | Lily Carthew interviews | "Snow Village": sketch | House Party: variety | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | "Poll of Hits" | "David Harum": sketch | show; orchestra | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | 'Big Sister': sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Jimmie Fidler, talk | "The Pepper Shaker" |
| 12:30 | Helen Trent: sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: talks; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural News | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins": sk. | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "Aunt Jenny": sketch | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | Vic and Sade: sk. | "Seth's Village Canteen" | "Big Sister": sketch | News; Fashion Talk | "Curtain Time," with |
| 1:45 | The Goldbergs': sk. | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster: news | Margaret Porter |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Treasury Star Parade | "Light of the World" | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Lonely Women": drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | Studio orchestra | "Guiding Light" | Sports program | "Uncle Sam": drama. |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young" | Studio orchestra | Hymn Recital | Concert Miniatures | News reports |
| 3:00 | Club Fiesta | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Arthur Gaeth, News | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Thelma Jerguson, Songs | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Shady Valley Folks | Yesterday's Favorites |
| 3:30 | Do You Know Ans.? | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness': sk. | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | Gene Krupa's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Across the Footlights | Art Jarrett's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Book talk | Air Express Music | Lorenzo Jones: sketch | "Ice Cubes & Margaret" | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra |
| 4:45 | Civilian Defense | Terry O'Toole, songs | Young Widder Brown: sk. | Len Salvo, organist | Jan Garber's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Earl Hines' Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | Dick Tracy: sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | "Highway Patrol" dr. | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport commept |
| 6:15 | Edwin C Hill, news | News Highlights | Frank Colby, talk | Press Roundup; Sports | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt, news | Alec Templeton: Fighting | Music for Moderns; Songs | News from Abroad | Moment Musicale |
| 6:45 | J. B. Kennedy, news | for Home; Star Revue | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Victor Borge; Orchestra | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James's Orch. | Dance Orchestra | J. W. Vandercook, news | Treasury Star Parade | Richard Salinger: News |
| 7:30 | American Melody | Adrian and Ace, songs | Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum; | "Confidentially Yours" | You Shall Have Music |
| 7:45 | Hour: songs; orch. | "You and the War" | Band; Weym'th Air Sta. | Fred Lenz, news | You Shall Have Music |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, news | Ginny Simms: inter- | Music in Variety | Studio Speaker |
| 8:15 | "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | views; orchestra | Volney Hurd, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | Al Jolson - Monty | "Archie and combany"; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Pass in Review"; | Dramatic sketch |
| 8:45 | Woolley; News | comedy variety; guests | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | WAACS Around World | School Committee Talk |
| 9:00 | Burns and Allen; | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Program: Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, conductor | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | "Suspense": drama. | Ted Fiorito's Orchestra | Fibber McGee and Molly | "The Return of Nick | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | "Suspense": drama | Orch.; Short Mystery | Fibber McGee and Molly | Carter" drama | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 | "Jazz Laboratory" | Raymond Gram Swing | Bob Hope Variety Show | John B. Hughes, news | News; Defense talk |
| 10:15 | "Jazz Laboratory" | Gracie Fields, songs | Bob Hope Variety Show | Babb. F. Patterson: report | Musical program |
| 10:30 | Congress Speaks | The World's Most Hon- | Red Skelton and Co. | Paul Schubert, news | Victory Night Watch |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | ored Music | Red Skelton and Co. | Musical Roundup | Red Nichols' Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | Page's Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Dean Hudson's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Music | Harry Green's Orchestra | What Can I Do?: drama | Radio Newsreel: British | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Music | Fishermen's Program | "Music You Want" | "Highlights"; Alfred | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Schola Cantorum | Pete Herman's Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Wallenstein, conductor | Day's End: News |

# Labor Meeting On Food Prices Held a Success

"Labor can contribute to holding down prices, that I feel definitely," Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Massachusetts Director of the Office of Price Administration, declared in comment on yesterday's labor meeting in Mechanics Hall.

"Workers of course have a real incentive to move against climbing prices," Mr. Bresnahan added. "A rise in prices is a cut in wages.

"Organized labor took the first step forward in Massachusetts to control inflation by demanding a reduction on ceilings on food commodities.

"The first group that visited my office was the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Since then there have been many other delegations.

"The meeting in Mechanics Hall is the first large public meeting on prices in Massachusetts that I know of. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union held one but attendance was confined to its membership.

"Labor unions have the nucleus of an organization to police violations of ceiling prices."

Yesterday's meeting was unique in that it gave the first public illustration in Boston of the broader viewpoint which is being developed in organized labor by war problems. The gathering was called by the C. I. O. electrical workers' union as one of a hundred it is holding over the country.

The union's larger interest in public affairs was outlined in an interview by Albert J. Fitzgerald, its national president. Mr. Fitzgerald is a former employee of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and retains his home there, but now works out of New York City. The union he heads, with its 450,000 members is the third largest in the C. I. O.

"We are trying to convince the public that organized labor has the same interest the public has in prices, taxes and rationing," Mr. Fitzgerald said.

"At one time labor organizations concentrated on dealing with manufacturers relative to wages, hours and working conditions. Today things have changed, so that now it is necessary not only to take care of wages, hours and working conditions but to make these things mean something by labor interesting itself in price control, rationing and equitable tax programs.

"The point is that to prevent a rise in prices or the placing of an unfair burden in the form of excessive taxes on the workingman is equivalent to a wage increase.

"The union is trying to bring home to its membership the importance of an over-all approach to the whole economy of the working people instead of the narrow approach followed in the past of being solely concerned with wages.

"The C. I. O. is following this program. We are the only union in New England holding this type of meeting."

Others are scheduled in Lynn, Beverley and Springfield. Mr. Fitzgerald said he would certainly return for the Lynn meeting. "I will never be anything but a New Englander," he remarked.

## Work-or-Fight Exposition Due On Air Tonight

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Questions relating to the "Work-or-Fight" order will be answered tonight on Manpower, Ltd., by Lawrence A. Appley, Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Ethel Barrymore and Dick Maney, one of Broadway's veteran publicity men, are guests on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Cary Grant appears on Ceiling Unlimited in "Island in the Sky," a dramatization of the building of the airport at Wau, New Guinea, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m. At 9 p. m. on the same station Cecil B. DeMille presents a radio adaptation of "Hitler's Children," with Bonita Granville, Kent Smith, and Otto Kruger in the leading roles. Continuing on the same station at 10 p. m. Deanna Durbin and Joseph Cotten appear on Screen Guild Players in "Shadow of a Doubt." Cavalcade of America presents Alfred Drake and Michael O'Shea in a submarine drama entitled "Pharmacist's Mate, First Class," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, will sing the Brazilian National Anthem; "Morning," and "Do You Know My Garden?" Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra, playing Marquina's "Espana Cani," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. As a tribute to Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, Donald Voorhees will conduct his orchestra in The Moldau from Bedrich Smetana's symphonic cycle, "My Country." James Melton, tenor, sings Rachmaninoff's "O Cease Thy Singing, Maiden Fair," and "Cielo E Car" from Ponchinelli's "La Gioconda," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Continuing on the same station at 10 p. m. Percy Faith's Orchestra observes Empire Day with a British Medley, including "Men of Harlech" and "O Canada." Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, are soloists. The program closes with "America."

**'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'**
**For Tuesday, May 25**
**12 noon WMEX 1510kc**

# 'Seahorses' At Edwards In 'Invasion'

By Robert K. Shellaby

Invasion tactics are every day, and every night, tactics at Camp Edwards, headquarters of the Seahorses, the Engineer Amphibian Command, one of the Army's newest combat teams.

Shore-to-shore transport of troops and armored forces is the Seahorse specialty, and the specialty these days and nights is operating on a scale that could prepare for such crossings as the English Channel or island-hopping in the central and eastern Mediterranean.

With the Navy and Coast Guard primarily responsible for ship-to-shore operations such as the invasion of North Africa, the Seahorses were active in the African landing, although they are charged principally with the task of crossing rivers too wide to bridge and wide inlets, or hopping from island to island just as the Japanese traversed down the Malay coast.

Transport equipment remains largely secret, but by now many persons have seen several types of the barges which carry personnel, cargo and tanks. This pioneering necessity of developing new equipment bolsters the esprit de corps, making a Seahorse unit a prize outfit.

Because of the water hazards to this new team, what could be more fitting than to have this team or "weapon" forged on Cape Cod, where the tradition of men against the sea runs high. While other installations now have arisen in other sections of the country, Cape Cod's layout remains the parent one and, of course, retains headquarters for the Command.

**Installations Out Few Miles**

Because Edwards has other space-consuming activities such as its Antiaircraft Training Center, actual training of the Seahorses is split between four installations a few miles outside Edward's vast reservation.

At one of the installations the boats of the Command are docked and the boat-training program is directed and carried out. At another, across the Bay, the Boat Maintenance program of the Command is conducted. At a third installation, which is a ridge of beach facing the open water, the Antiaircraft training program of the Command is carried out. At a fourth island installation, most of the personnel of the Command is stationed, and shore units are trained in their normal engineer functions.

Strength of each unit remains restricted information, as does the speed of transport of cargo or men. It's common knowledge, however, that local conditions of weather and water as well as the kind of load govern the rate of progress. Also, since maintenance of troops in fighting trim is an essential, the longer the voyage the duller the fighting edge of the men on arrival, it is agreed.

With many types and specifications remaining secret, the "LCP" and "LCT" models, lettered to indicate whether the landing craft carries personnel or tanks, are not too radical in departure from the lines of a canal barge or harbor scow, and no doubt these conventional models are the backbone of Seahorse mounts at present.

More spectacular are two unconventional-looking amphibians, now in production. "Alligators," those buoyant looking troop carriers high with protecting shields, have double-duty treads, good for purchasing progress in water or on land.

"Ducks" are 2½-ton amphibians on the lines of a whaleboat, heavily armored.

**Boat Unit's Headquarters**

At the boat-unit installation in a typical cove of the Cape's south shore, the living accommodations resemble any field camp of an Army not under fire. Piers, similar to those a company of supporting engineers would build in the re-supply phase of the advance, stick out from shore.

Likewise apart from the comparative comforts of Camp Edwards, the shore company installation bedecks another bay, with islands close inboard for short crossings in simulated combat.

When visited recently, one shore battalion showed newsmen a two-in-one exercise: one company "attempted" to hold the beachhead of a small peninsula which had been invaded, while the rest of the battalion counterattacked as the "enemy."

Realistically using blanks for warlike noise, machine guns and riflemen were spotted on both sides in foxholes and behind cover. Barbed wire, tank traps, and anti-tank guns added to a realism that was topped by occasional explosions of TNT charges, simulating heavier artillery.

In miniature, the action resembled Bataan or Cap Bon, when those holding the seaward end of the peninsula were overcome by forces from landward. The counterattack had to approach the preponderance of three to one normally required to dislodge defenders, according to the battalion's major, who had undergone training in England.

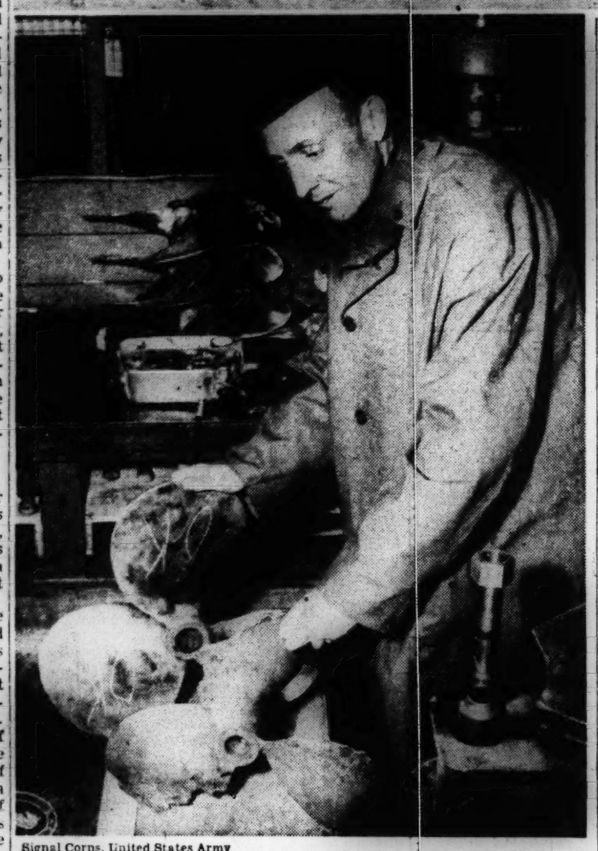
**Newsmen Are "Captured"**

The counterattack, which also "captured" the party of newsmen and the Seahorses' general staff, turned tables on the beachhead holders by using landing boats from the rear or seaward side; a favoring wind allowed the use of smoke as a cover to the surprise end of the pincer.

Methods of both shore and boat tactics are continually being worked over, although by now a sure code has been developed as a basis for combat. Refinements result from observations under fire in Africa as were recently made by experienced officers, including the Seahorse commander, Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce and Capt. Ralph Ingersoll, a tactical as well as public relations officer. The pair led the party through the first press tour of the facilities.

Night problems remain the most glamorous side of the training, for they simulate actual invasion, which would be ideal on a drizzling night of ceiling zero, "black as the inside of a cow," as one officer said. Consequently the crossings launched at "0100," or 1 a. m., to land on Martha's Vineyard just before dawn are eagerly looked forward to by each training class as a taste of what they would face in bridging the Pantellerian or Dover straits.

# Cape Cod Used as Invasion Test Ground



Signal Corps, United States Army

**Amphibian Command in Practice Maneuvers**

**Shore troops of the Army Engineers Amphibian Command have been using the shores along Cape Cod as practice ground for "invasion" maneuvers. Upper picture shows the soldiers in action pouring from the landing craft. Lower picture: Lieut. Mortimer Cobb, of the Command, compares a chewed-up propeller of an "invasion" barge with one that has been rebuilt. One tough landing on a rocky beach will wear away a good part of the brass, as shown here. In the rear is a stack of reconditioned props, a main task of the maintenance section of the Command on Cape Cod.**

# Radcliffe Class Told to Play Real Part In Family, College, Nation and Church

If faith and worship fade, every other form of human society is threatened with malignant corruption, Dean Angus Dun of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, told the graduating class of Radcliffe College at the Baccalaureate Service in the First Congregational Church in Cambridge yesterday.

"Lincoln," he said, "was not simply bowing to a respectable convention when he declared his hope that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom."

To live a significant life, he counseled the girls, is to play a real part in the family, the college, the nation, and the church. "In the family we humans learn the art of living together if we are ever to learn it. We know that we also need the state, though we often resent its claims, for there is no liberty for man save liberty under law.

"And now that the world has indeed become a world, we know that there must be some public order in it. So inescapable is this need that if we do not achieve order by the persuasions of good will and just dealing, massive coalitions of naked power will continue to bludgeon one another in a desperate struggle for insecure insecurity."

Seniors tonight will hold their time-honored Class Night ceremonies in the Radcliffe Yard. The lantern procession, beginning at 7:30 p. m., will be followed by the presentation of the class banner by the senior president, Mrs. Bette Dickson Finegan, Winchester, to Sally Murdock, Boston, freshman president.

On Wednesday President Ada L. Comstock will deliver the address at the 60th annual commencement exercices.

# Brookline $22 Tax Lowest in 9 Years

The Brookline tax rate of $22 is the lowest in nine years, due mostly to general economy, and was despite a cut of approximately $11,000,000 in realty valuations, officials reported recently.

The new rate is a reduction of $1.90 from last year and $4 less than the record high rate of four years ago. A reduction of $493,148.72 in the amount to be raised by taxation this year as compared with last year made possible the cutting the rate in the face of lowered valuations.

On the other hand, the addition of $1,000,000 in valuations on new parcels of realty and more than $36,000 in the evaluation of personal property, with the result that the total valuation of the town this year is $9,946,800 less than last year.

# Pythian Head To Tell Order's Aims in War

Objectives of the Knights of Pythias in the war are to be discussed by John Lee Smith, Lieutenant Governor of Texas, and Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in the United States and Canada, in a radio talk from Boston over Station WHDH this afternoon.

Supreme Chancellor Smith is in Boston for two days, primarily to attend the testimonial dinner tomorrow evening at the Copley-Plaza to the newly elected Grand Chancellor of the Domain of Massachusetts—Julius Stone of East Boston. The affair is being given by more than 800 Pythians from all over Massachusetts.

With the new Grand Chancellor and the Past Grand Chancellor, Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court, Supreme Chancellor Smith is to discuss the Pythian Kiddie Kamp of which Mr. Stone is President and which is located in the Myles Standish Forest, Plymouth, Mass., in his radiocast. The Kamp provides free two-week vacations for about 500 underprivileged boys every summer.

Plans of the new Massachusetts head to arrange the purchase of $1,000,000 in war bonds on the part of Massachusetts Pythians of which $300,000 is to be earmarked for a bomber to be named "Spirit of Massachusetts Knights of Pythias," are also to be discussed in the radio talk.

Late today Mr. Smith is scheduled to meet Governor Saltonstall and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill at the State House, after which he is to radiocast over Station WESX, Salem. A reception is to be tendered him by the Massachusetts Pythians at the Hotel Bradford this evening.

Tomorrow he is to be the guest of Mayor Tobin at a breakfast at Hotel Statler, and at noon he is to be guest at the luncheon of Aleppo Temple, of the Mystic Shrine at the Copley-Plaza. Tomorrow evening he is to be guest of honor at the reception and dinner to Mr. Stone at the Hotel Bradford.

Mr. Smith, a veteran of World War I, is prominent in Texas American Legion circles, a former official of the State Department of Education in Texas, and a former State Senator of Texas. He is a native of Texas and an attorney by profession.

# Roll Calls Record Votes in Congress Of New Englanders

**New England Vote in Congress**

On an amendment to the $134,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill to prohibit use of any of the funds to pay salaries of Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands government, Dr. Goodwin R. Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission who had been accused by Senator Martin Dies of un-American activities, adopted 318 to 62):

**Yeas**

Bates, Clason, Curley, Gifford, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows of Maine; Merrow of N. H.; Forand of R.I.; Plumley of Vt.

**Nays**

Hale of Maine; Stearns of N.H.

**Pairs**

Against: Herter of Mass.; Luce of Conn.

**Not Voting**

Goodwin, Massachusetts; Smith, Maine; Pogarty, R. I.

On the bill appropriating nearly $30,000,000,000 to the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, (passed 360-0)

**Yeas**

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Herter, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows, and Smith, of Maine; Stearns of N.H.; Pogarty and Forand of R.I.; Plumley of Vt.

**Not Voting**

Curley and Goodwin of Mass.; Luce of Conn.; Hale of Maine; Merrow of N.H.

New England vote on the Senate amendments to the tax bill, embodying full forgiveness features of the Ruml Plan which were defeated 194 to 202, was published on Wednesday of last week.

# Newton Man in New Office

George H. Foley of Newton took office today as New England regional attorney for the United States Department of Labor with offices in the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department, at 294 Washington Street, Boston.

# Beans Heated By Motor As Bullets Fly

How Coast Guard invaders used the manifold of an invasion barge motor for a stove upon which to heat canned beans during landing operations carried on despite heavy gunfire was told today by by Coast Guard Invader George W. Klemchuk, winner of a Purple Heart Medal.

Recovering from wounds received in the invasion of North Africa, the motor machinist's mate, first class, recalled events of the historic landing of American forces. "We had about eight cans of beans warming on the manifold," said "Motor Mac" Klenchuk. "We ate dog biscuits (hard tack) and of course every one of the barges was supplied with beakers of pure drinking water. I guess I ate one can of beans during that long stretch from midnight until late the following afternoon."

Invader Klemchuk's "big adventure" began about midnight on Nov. 7, 1942, when the transport to which he was assigned began unloading invasion barges for the seven-mile dash to the beach of French Morocco.

"Our job was to land on a stretch of beach between a fort and a battery on a sea-wall, protected by Senegalese native troops," the invader said. "A searchlight from the fort illuminated the darkness but the machine guns from another of our barges soon put it out. The machine gun and cannon fire was heavy but we managed to put our men ashore.

"We punctured the ramp of our barge on a rock coming in but repaired it on the way out. On our second trip to the beach an enemy plane had a field day strafing the landing barges.

"I saw one of our Coast Guardsmen—George Pajaanen of Warren, Ohio—on the beach, wounded in the right hand. But with his left he manned a tommy gun every time that plane went over. Whether he got the plane or not I do not know, but some of us did.

"Landing for the fifth time we began to realize how many of our barges had been damaged. There were two of them on the beach with motors running. My coxswain was assigned to take one of them back to the ship and I took the other, while the two others were to take back our barge. I got 500 yards out when I looked back and saw that the other two had not moved. I turned back and landed to see what the story was. Gunfire was heavy and as I hopped into water about knee deep I got hit.

# Sermons Heard From Pulpits Of the Greater Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered from pulpits in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, at First Church, Boston:

"Much of contemporary religion lacks the quality of spaciousness that has always been characteristic of religion at its best. We allow our faith to become restricted, provincial, sectarian. We let our thinking become tight and cramped. We look down and back and in, rather than up and forward and out.

"Nobody who is willing to think of himself as the servant of the God of heaven and earth can long be content with slavery to any lesser master. Whatever in our human systems is exclusive and arrogant and rigid must yield to the liberating influence of the divine unity and creative power of the divine purpose.

"Today, when mankind is desperately seeking some way to bring unity into the chaos of international conflict, the emphasis of religion should be upon everything that unites men of good will rather than upon divisive and antagonistic forces. If Christianity is to play a significant part in creating a united world, it must reject every shred of the sectarian and monopolistic spirit, both between different forms of belief and practice within its own fold and in its attitude toward the other great religions."

The Rev. Gardiner M. Day at a "Church and Labor" service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston (Protestant Episcopal):

"It is supremely important that organized labor and the church join in helping democracy to win the war, and see that democratic principles are upheld in the peace. The church and labor organizations must strive in every possible way to see to it that their own organizations exemplify the democratic principles.

"Both churches and labor unions are in continual danger of becoming little autocracies. A democracy is founded on the principle that all men are created equal; and yet, both in churches and labor unions discrimination because of race is frequently found. You cannot have undemocratic institutions within a country and expect to have a vital democracy."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at the Arlington Street Church, Boston (Unitarian):

"America means freedom, the recognition of inalienable rights, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. . . . But there is another word beside freedom that we must not forget; it is faith. The ideal of freedom is based upon faith and without faith to feed it and sustain it the ideal soon vanishes.

"In the last analysis the civilization of a people rests upon their religion. America is what it is because its religion has been what it has been."

The Rev. Frank E. Duddy at the North Congregational Church of Cambridge:

"Religion is life in a higher sense. It is love and beauty and sonship with God; not things but the meaning of things, not position but service; not acquisitiveness but the exercises of all our capacities in the mastery of the material and the use of the spiritual. Life is what we are alive to, what we are all supremely interested in, and religion must touch and be life if it is to win its way into the human heart."

**Christian Science Services**

In Christian Science services held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in its branches throughout the world yesterday, the Lesson-Sermon "Soul and Body" in quotations from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, referred to the afflictions of the moment as steppingstones to higher glories.

"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal (II Cor. 4:17, 18.)

What are the "things which are seen" and the "things which are not seen"? The "things which are seen," the Lesson-Sermon brought out, are the material things that greedy nations seek. The "things which are not seen" are the spiritual and eternal verities for which righteous nations are reaching out.

"Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical. It lifts the veil of mystery from Soul and body. It shows the scientific relation of man to God, disentangles the interlaced ambiguities of being, and sets free the imprisoned thought." (Science and Health, p. 114:23-27.)

# High Officers Warmly Praise State Guard

Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, this morning issued a special "order of the day" congratulating all Massachusetts State Guard forces taking part in yesterday's war games. Included in the order were the State troops which engaged in the maneuvers a week ago.

Meanwhile the Guard and their fellows in mufti—the civilian defense personnel—were also congratulated by the Army's First Service Command for the highly successful way they repelled a simulated invasion of "enemy" paratroopers throughout the Commonwealth yesterday.

This was high praise indeed from the Army whose Regulars, wearing distinguishing steel helmets, furnished the opposition in a series of extensive maneuvers that found the soldiers of the home front demonstrating a mobility of operations and control of command that marked persistent, effective training during the past year.

Air raid wardens, auxiliary police and couriers as well as the 7,000 guardsmen who turned out before breakfast and hunted the enemy until late in the afternoon were described as "on their toes" by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, head of the First Service Command. "But," he added, "we cannot afford to relax for one moment. By relaxing we would invite the enemy to strike."

Defensive measures taken by Guardsmen yesterday included road-blocking and "dynamiting" of strategic bridges after report centers had plotted the movements of the "enemy." The tactics were similar to those employed during last Sunday's maneuvers in the southern part of the state.

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Boston Elevated Railway

# Dortmund Razed by RAF In Heaviest Raid of War

*Continued from Page 1*

battering of Essen had caused the shifting to Dortmund of many war industries.

The Allies lost 38 bombers. Returning pilots described the hammer blow as highly successful, although accurate observation was obscured by clouds of smoke and flame.

The raid was carried out in excellent weaher.

The magnitude of the operations became apparent early in the evening when watchers on the Channel coast saw the procession of bombers pass nonstop for two hours toward its targets.

It gave life to the words of Winston Churchill before the United States Congress last week suggesting that Germany and Italy might be bombed out of the war:

"Opinion is divided as to whether the use of air power could, by itself, bring about the collapse of Germany or Italy. The experiment is well worth trying so long as other methods are not excluded. Well, there is certainly no harm in finding out. But, however that may be, we are all agreed that the damage done to the enemy's war potential is enormous."

The forty-first assault on Dortmund last night was the first concentrated bombing since Mr. Churchill's address.

The Ruhr Valley, which cradles a great percentage of Germany's coal, coke and steel industries, already was marked from one end to the other by previous British raids which had cut sharply into war production. Only a week ago, mine-tossing Lancaster bombers breached the great Eder and Möhne dams which supplied power and water to the Ruhr and Weser Vallies. The dam breaks loosed vast destructive floods.

### Canal Terminus, Coal Center

Dortmund is the easternmost city of the Ruhr and the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems Canal. It is the main transportation outlet from the Ruhr and the center of the Westphalian coal basin.

To get to it, the RAF flew 700 miles round-trip.

The heaviest bombers in the British hangars began their record breaking effort to cripple Germany's war potential a month ago, when more than 600 planes saturated Pilsen and Mannheim. That was the strongest force since the thousand-bomber assaults of last year.

The loss of 38 bombers was the highest price paid by the RAF since it spent 55 on Pilsen and Mannheim.

During May, the RAF has been over Germany 10 nights, four of them in great strength. Berlin has been attacked six times.

The German communiqué, radiocast by Berlin and heard by the Associated Press, said "considerable damage to property was caused" by "enemy bomber formations" which dropped numerous explosive and incendiary bombs on Dortmund. Casualties also were announced. The Germans claimed 33 planes, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down.

They said that Nazi bombers carried out low-level surprise attacks in daylight May 23 on Bournemouth and Hastings, in Southern England. The Germans said they raided ship building yards at Sunderland, setting large fires, on the night of May 23.

Not only was the Dortmund raid the largest on Germany, it was the largest in history.

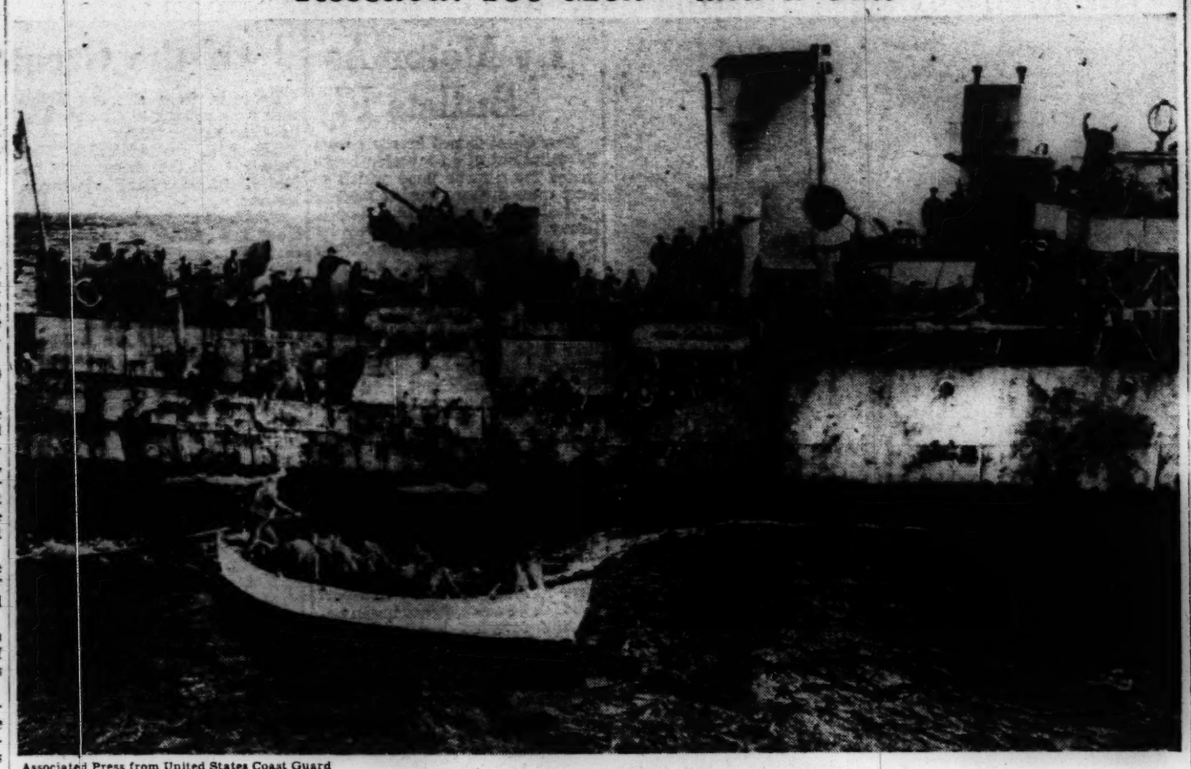
As the explosive and fire bombs thumped down on the blazing city the mighty German defenses all but subsided.

One pilot who was among the last to drop his cargo, said:

"Single searchlights were waving aimlessly about in the sky as if the defenses could not stand up to the weight of bombs. The flak became so moderate it did not bother us."

Much of the attacking force was Canadian and four of their bombers were among the 38 lost.

## Rescued: 160 Men—and a Cat!



Associated Press from United States Coast Guard

**Canadian Corvette Loaded With Survivors**

With almost every square foot of deck space covered with men, this Canadian corvette heads for port after rescuing 160 men and a cat—survivors from torpedoed ships. The corvette is operating with United States Coast Guard and naval units.

## Mediterranean:

### Heavy Attacks On Pantelleria

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced that United States medium bombers and fighters had attacked Pantelleria three times within five hours on May 23 and RAF Wellingtons followed up last night with a block-buster raid on the docks and airfield of that fortified Italian island.

The missions against Pantelleria, 45 miles east of Cap Bon, encountered no enemy air opposition.

Delayed reports, however, boosted to 305 the number of Axis planes destroyed in the Mediterranean theater offensive by the Northwest African Air Force alone in five days, against announced closses of 18 aircraft, a ratio of almost 17 for one. In addition, Middle East and Malta squadrons have accounted for at least a dozen other Axis planes in the same period.

Two of the Allied planes were lost on May 23.

A British Beaufighter of the Coastal Command destroyed two Italian Savoia-Marchetti 79s on the night of May 22.

It was disclosed also that 10 medium bombers had been destroyed on the ground in a marauder raid on the Decimomannu Airfield of Sardinia May 21.

Sardinian targets were blasted again by bomb-carrying Lightning fighters on May 23 and a Middle East communiqué disclosed that heavy RAF bombers smashed on the night of May 22 at the ferry terminal of San Giovanni, on the toe of the Italian Boot.

### Raiders Follow Precision Plan

The Allied bomb shower on Pantelleria, which lies in the center of the Sicilian Channel, followed a well-laid pattern. The fighters and bombers carried out their assignments with a precision that left waste and wreckage in their wake.

The lightning raid on Sardinia was carried out by three separate formations which spread havoc with bombs and cannonfire.

A 200-foot coaster was hit by one bomb and three smaller boats were sunk at Carloforte Harbor, at the southwest corner of the island. Other bombs landed in the dock area.

Two Islands bounding Carloforte Harbor were attacked. After sprinkling their bombs in the harbor area; Lightnings shot up a factory building on Piana Island and barracks, a gun emplacement and radio office of San Pietro Island, on which the town of Carloforte is situated.

A number of bombs landed among buildings in the center of the target area when the Lightnings raided an important zinc works at Iglesias, on Sardinia, 18 miles northeast of Carloforte.

### Tunisia Defeat Cost Axis 2,200 Planes

*By the Associated Press*

London, May 24

The Axis lost 2,200 planes in the Tunisian campaign, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said in a message to Marshal A. M. Vassilevsky, Chief of Staff of the Russian Army. The Allied leader was replying to Mr. Vassilevsky's telegram of congratulations on the end of the African battle.

"Throughout the operation, we have followed with unceasing interest and been inspired by the brilliant performance of the Red Armies," said General Eisenhower's message. "We hope the quarter of a million prisoners that surrendered in the final phase of the Tunisian fighting and the 2,200 Axis planes destroyed here during this campaign have definitely weakened Hitler's band of brigands."

## Attu:

### 5 Enemy Planes Shot Down

The United States Navy reported that five of 16 Japanese twin-engine bombers raiding American forces on Attu in the Aleutians were shot down by United States fighter planes on May 23.

One United States fighter plane is missing and another was shot down in beating off the bomber attack, the second raid in as many days. On May 22, 15 twin-engined bombers made an unsuccessful raid on two naval vessels.

The May 23 raid was reported in a Navy communiqué as follows:

"North Pacific:

"1. On May 23:

"(A) The pressure of the United States Army forces against pockets of Japanese resistance on Attu Island continues. A number of enemy points of resistance have been liquidated.

"(B) During the afternoon, 16 Japanese twin-engine bombers were attacked by six Army Lightning [Lockheed P-38] fighters over the eastern part of Attu. Five of the enemy bombers were shot down. One United States fighter is missing. Another fighter was shot down, but the pilot was rescued."

The Navy gave no indication of whether the bombers succeeded in their mission, presumed to have been bombing and strafing of American troops battling Japanese ground forces on Attu.

It was assumed by some officials, however, that the bombing flight was intercepted before it had opportunity to attack the ground forces.

As in the first bombing raid, there was no official word on the base from which the enemy bombers were operating. However, it was assumed that they came either from Paramushir or from a carrier.

In the event the raiders returned to Paramushir—630 miles to the west in the Kurile Island chain—they demonstrated in reverse that such bombing raids can be accomplished, once American forces complete the Japanese-started airfield on Attu.

## Russia:

### Sharp Land Action In Kursk Region

Sharp action flared again in the Sevsk area near the important Russian base of Kursk, where 44 German planes were shot down May 22 whe nthe region was attacked by a large formation of fighters and bombers.

Two battalions of German infantry were dispersed and partly annihilated by artillery fire after Soviet scouts had noted heavy troop movements northeast of Kursk, the communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau said. Four more German planes also were reported downed.

Beerlin radio reports heard in London have indicated that the Germans expect a heavy Russian assault to be launched on Orel from Kursk.

Slight overnight improvements in Russian positions in the Kuban area north of Novorossisk and at Lisichansk on the Donets River were reported in front-line dispatches. Artillery action in the Kuban was the first mentioned there since May 22.

The great aerial warfare and assaults on supplies and communications continued with 313 planes bagged during the past week at a cost of 61 Russian aircraft, a midnight communiqué said.

The Germans continued rushing reinforcements to the front in virtually every sector, piling more guns, men and tanks into areas where the long-expected summer blows may fall at any time.

Scouting, a possible prelude to heavy land action, was reported in the Kuban, the Sevsk area, and in the Smolensk area of the Western Front. The reconnaissance units destroyed supply dumps, equipment, pillboxes and blockhouses, and took prisoners and supplies, the Russian communiqué said.

New activity was reported on the Leningrad Front, where it was said that about a company of Germans was wiped out, artillery batteries silenced, and blockhouses and pillboxes destroyed.

### Fast Work Restores Tunisian Railroads

*By the Associated Press*

United Nations Headquarters in North Africa, May 24

Eight hundred miles out of a total of 1,200 miles of railroad in Tunisia already have been restored to operation despite the destruction of 40 bridges by the retreating enemy, Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., Director General of Military Railway Service in North Africa, announced yesterday.

Some of the railway system began carrying freight for Allied troops almost from the moment it fell into Allied hands.

General Gray, former Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, told a press conference that at least 50 serviceable locomotives and several hundred cars were left behind in the enemy's precipitate retreat to Cap Bon.

## Sinkings:

### Germans Claim 10 in Atlantic

Ten United Nations vessels totaling 55,000 tons were reported by the German High Command without confirmation from Allied quarters, to have been sunk by German submarines in the North Atlantic recently.

The Berlin-radiocast communiqué, recorded by the Associated Press, said the victims were "sailing singly or in strongly escorted convoys." Four other ships were reported damaged by torpedo hits.

Announcement last week of the sinking of three United States merchant ships and a Greek freighter brought to 659 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral merchant losses in the western Atlantic since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Announced American merchant sinkings in the Western Atlantic now stand at 266, according to the Associated Press tabulation.

## Burma:

### U. S. Bombers Raid Rangoon

Heavy American bombers pounded the major Japanese supply port of Rangoon and capsized a ship headed for the Burmese harbor May 22 in the face of the first stirrings of the monsoon, a United States communiqué said.

"Adverse weather prevented an accurate assessment of the bomb damage but several large fires were observed in the railway yards and wharf area of Prome"—another target of the wide ranging United States blows, the communiqué said. Japanese installations at Taungup also were bombed by the heavies, and two waves of medium bombers set fires visible for 45 miles along railway installations and warehouses at Kanbalu.

The British also made numerous air attacks in Burma and no United Nations plane was lost.

## China:

### Japanese Gather Along Yangtze

Japanese activities on the Western Hupeh Front indicate an attempt at a big-scale offensive westward along the Yangtze River, the Chinese Central News Agency said, quoting official quarters.

These sources said that there is a concentration of enemy forces in the Ichang area, 160 miles down the river from Chungking, and it was said that this concentration pointed to plans to attack the major Chinese forts along the Yangtze.

"However, the Chinese are well prepared," the official quarters were quoted as saying, "and it is anticipated that decisive battles will soon be unfolded along the Yangtze in Western Hupeh following the battles of the Tungting lake area."

The Japanese forces in Western Hupeh are superior in numbers and equipment to the Chinese and have been advancing rapidly westward, their vanguards threatening the Chinese river forts. The enemy has been constantly reinforced on the Yangtze north bank.

## Pacific:

### Allies Continue New Britain Raids

Continuing thei rpersistent attacks on Japanese airdromes in New Britain, United Nations bombers on May 23 made their fifteenth consecutive raid on Cape Gloucester and the twelfth straight blow at Gasmata.

Flying Fortresses ranged even farther, attacking the airdrome and harbor at Kavieng, New Ireland. One bomb dropped within 115 feet of an 8,000-ton Japanese cargo ship but the raid was made before dawn and results could not be observed.

Liberators headed for Gasmata were met 40 miles away by 10 Zeros but the enemy planes veered away to avoid antiaircraft fire as the atatckers neared their target. They picked a fight again as the Liberators turned homeward. Two o fthe Zeros were shot down in the battle, which continued 100 miles out to sea. All of the Liberators got home safely.

## Daily Worker: Needs Changed

NEW YORK, May 24 —THe Daily Worker, national organ of the Communist Party in the United States, in its first editorial comment on the decision to dissolve the Third International, says that "revolutionary Socialism will not die," despite dissolution of the Comintern.

The editorial in the paper's May 24 editions repeats statements made in the announcement from Moscow that "the Comintern no longer meets the present need and conditions," and referring to "revolutionary socialism," says: "It was the objectives underlying conditions of the modern world which gave rise to these forces and ideas, that led to the formation of the First, Second, and Third International."

"It is the very condition of the contemporary world, now in a new and great turmoil, which nurtures and makes even more persistent the principle of international working-class solidarity," the editorial continues.

Referring to comment that the dissolution would further unity of the United Nations, the editorial says:

"In this connection it should be clear that the fraternal relations of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., as well as the affiliation of the Communist parties of other countries, to the Comintern never was an obstacle to American-Soviet relations."

# World Education Agency Tied to Peace Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 24 — American and British educators have unofficially agreed that a United Nations bureau for educational reconstruction must be a permanent part of future world government.

American educators today examined a report on "Education and the United Nations," prepared by a Joint Commission of the Council of Education in World Citizenship in London and published in this country by the American Council on Public Affairs. They found the conclusions in substantial agreement with a similar report made in this country by the Educational Policies Commission, a body appointed by the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators.

Both groups said that the shaping of the minds of men must be just as much a matter of permanent international concern after the war as political and economic machinery, if world peace is to be established.

The reports of both organizations recommended a permanent international organization for education. They agree that such an organization should advance educational standards, promote education for world citizenship and international co-operation, appraise teaching materials, foster exchanges of teachers and students, encourage international broadcasting and encouraging research on problems of international significance.

**Prompt Action Needed**

Both agree that education for the understanding of international affairs and world citizenship must begin "as soon as possible in order to develop comprehension of the common purposes of the United Nations and to preserve their unity through the trying years ahead."

On two major points, the educators have not reached agreement. The Joint Commission recommends that subsidies be used to help the less wealthy nations attain an educational minimum; the American group proposes that only advisory assistance be provided.

The Joint Commission favors compulsory control of education in postwar Germany to overcome the effects of Nazi mind-poisoning; the Educational Policies Commission does not.

Commenting on publication of the Joint Commission's report, John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said today, "It presents in bold strokes a sketch of the problems which will attend the restoration, extension and improvement of education in postwar Europe. It invites discussion looking toward a clarification of proposals which may merit official collaboration by the United Nations."

**Eight Major Proposals**

Principal proposals of the Joint Commission are as follows:

"1. That the Governments be asked to recognize that the urgent tasks of educational reconstruction in the occupied countries, as soon as they have been set free, must be one of the chief responsibilities of the United Nations.

"2. That, for this reason, a United Nations Bureau for Educational Reconstruction should be appointed now to prepare, and so far as possible put into operation, the necessary plans for meeting those needs which are too great for any one nation to bear alone.

"3. That, in any period during which Germany may be occupied, the occupying powers should exercise their control over education through a High Commissioner for Education who should be appointed in advance by the United Nations and be ready to start work at the moment the occupation begins.

"4. That the principal duties of the High Commissioner for Education should be to insure that the Nazi and militarist influences are utterly eradicated from German education, and to inspire, facilitate and supervise the re-education of the German people.

**World Citizenship**

"5. That in order that United Nations may remain united after the war, their peoples must be inspired by a dominating motive to provide greatly extended educational facilities, subsidized where necessary by the community of nations, and education in the principles of world citizenship.

"6. That for the advancement of education generally and for the promotion of education in world citizenship it is urgently necessary that the United Nations should agree to establish as soon as may be practicable an international organization for education and should forthwith undertake the necessary preparations for that act.

"7. That such an organization should be one of the principal parts of any new international authority that may be created after the war on a world scale or for any group of states, and

"8. That it should be able to draw upon the wisdom of governments, education authorities, teachers, parents and students' associations, each of which should be represented upon it, so it may thus combine, with the authority of the Governments, the active participation of those upon whom will chiefly fall the task of carrying out its decisions."

# Anti-Poll Tax Fight in House; Bill Forced Out of Committee

*Continued from Page 1*

four members of minor parties all signed it. It was signed by 87 Democrats, or about 40 per cent of the membership.

Only three Representatives from southern states signed the petition, all Republicans: one from Tennessee [which repealed its poll tax early this year], and two from Kentucky.

Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts submitted memorials to Congress calling for enactment of the bill.

Up to a point, procedure this year will follow that of the earlier attempt. The House passed the Geyer bill, Oct. 13, 1942, 3 to 1, or 254 to 84. The fight came in the Senate. The bill was called up in the Senate Nov. 13 by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley and a nine-day filibuster by southern Senators instantly developed. In effect, this filibuster was successful.

Under an agreement with the opponents, a cloture petition signed by 16 Senators was filed by Senator Barkley, Nov. 23, which came to an immediate vote. On the question of invoking the cloture rule the yeas were 37 the nays 41, and the Geyer bill was put aside for the session. Senate rules require a two-thirds vote to invoke cloture.

Senator Barkley's part in presenting the bill to the Senate and seeking action incurred the wrath of southern Senators. So high did feelings run that Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana proposed that the habit of holding party caucuses on major legislation be revived and that the majority leader be required henceforth to act as representative of the caucus rather than the Administration. Other southern Democrats made personal attacks.

One reason the filibuster was successful was that the measure did not come up until Nov. 13, shortly before the two-year Congress expired. The chief difference today is that the bill will get over to the Senate, when it still has about 20 months to run. This will make it more difficult to filibuster if a determined effort is made to push the controversy.

Republicans benefit by the dispute, which has a tendency to split the isolated southern group from the balance of the party. The constitutionality of a measure imposing voting requirements on states from Washington is in dispute; southern states declare it unconstitutional.

The anti-poll tax law would probably not give Negroes in southern states the vote, even if passed, because other qualifications are imposed upon them. The chief result, probably, would be to reenfrancise the lower-bracket white population.

### Land Says Axis Making Last Stands on Oceans

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—Admiral Emory S. Land says "the Axis powers today are making a last desperate bid in the battles on the oceans."

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission made the statement to workers at the Western Pipe & Steel Company yards as he presented them with the Commission's M Pennant and Victory Flag yesterday.

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# Ship Salvage in Pacific Saves Billions

By Gordon Walker
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific*

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE (Delayed)—Salvage tugs are seeing plenty of action in the Pacific. They are pulling billions of dollars out of the ocean in the shape of warships, cargo vessels and transports which have been damaged by Japanese bombs or torpedoes.

If the 150,000 tons of ships salvaged at Pearl Harbor alone after Dec. 7 were valued at a minimum of $500,000 per 5,000 tons, the cost would be $15,000,000,000.

When the Alchiba, a valuable cargo and transport vessel, was unloading ammunition, rations and gasoline on Lunga Point at Guadalcanal a Japanese submarine sneaked in and torpedoed her, setting a cargo hatch afire and exploding large quantities of ammunition.

The skipper beached the ship, and it took the crew three days to put out the fire. Capt. Homer N. Wallin, recipient of the Distinguished Medal for Pearl Harbor salvage work and now commander of salvage and maintenance in the South Pacific, was assessing the salvage possibilities when a Japanese submarine threw another "fish" into the afterpart of the beached ship, settling her deeper in the sand. The crew, listening to the radio next day, heard the Navy communiqué announcing the loss of the ship.

This didn't disturb Captain Wallin or the crew of the tug assigned to the salvage job. They had the Alchiba off the beach and buoyed in deep water inside 12 days. When the ship was finally towed away to another base for repair, two holes large enough to drive a PT boat through could be seen at her waterline forward and aft. Her fore quarters were gutted and bent by fire and her stanchions and rigging a mass of tangled, burned wreckage. She was low in the water, with a little raft alongside with a huge sign marked with skull and crossbones, warning small boats to "Slow Down" lest the disturbed water injure the divers who were welding underwater.

While the crew were patching up the Alchiba in the harbor, the tug was twice called away from the job to pull two different ships off the same coral reef. It also salvaged vital war material from the mined transport President Coolidge after it has slid off a beach shelf and sunk in 60 feet of water.

The men who dive are regular Navy personnel. At one time while in Solomons waters two divers were working under water when a submarine attack took place. Up the bay destroyers were dropping depth charges, which have a water-hammer effect throughout their explosive range. The divers signaled to come up, whereupon each began accusing the other of hitting him on the head with a tool. When they discovered that depth charges had caused the sensation, they descended again and continued work. They get $5 an hour extra pay for what everyone else would consider hazardous work. It's routine for them.

Often a ship must be saved in short time or heavy seas will break her up or damage her beyond repair. Such was the case of a cargo ship which hit an unchartered reef. Her hatches were almost empty, the tide was high when she hit, and a hurricane was approaching—the worst possible conditions for salvaging. But the tugs went to work. They have only refused one job in this area.

A "beach gear" consisting of a four-ton anchor, falls, and a double strand of two-inch wire was planted under water off the ship's stern, secured to the stricken vessel's deck, a tug pulled her off. The ship had lost steam power and its winches would therefore not operate. A barge made a risky approach in the already heavy sea and a portable air compressor was rigged to make the winches of the ship operate to haul aboard gear and personnel. The air compressor itself was hoisted aboard by the winches which it was, all during this time, activating.

Superstructure was partially dismantled, and even permanent ballast removed to lighten ship. The ship rocked from a 27 degree port list to a 16 degree port list, settled, and was towed back to this port for repair. She will be back in service in a short time.

Countless ships have been saved, cargo restored, and vital machinery which in this war zone is virtually irreplaceable, has been salvaged for use again.

The men who salvage, like the crews who work with them to save their own ship from loss, are unsung heroes in this war. They fight to save, while others fight to destroy. Their communiqué should read: "sighted ship saved same."

## Japanese Preparing Big Yangtze Drive

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, May 24

A large-scale Japanese offensive westward along the Yangtze River — aimed at Chinese river strongholds, and perhaps at the provisional capital itself—appears to be in the making, the semiofficial Central News Agency said today.

Heavy concentrations of enemy forces in the Ichang area, important Japanese base 460 miles east of Chungking, have been reported by official quarters which said, however, that "the Chinese are well prepared," the Agency declared.

# War Hands Across Rio Grande Wiping Out Frictions of Past

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexicans in their attitudes toward the United States are increasingly disposed to forget past frictions and accept with full measure of generosity the new relationship of friendliness across the Rio Grande.

The change in public sentiment has been especially marked in the days since President Roosevelt met in Monterrey with President Avila Camacho. Indications from various Mexican elements have shown that the significance of the friendly conversations, with the resulting economic accord between Mexico and the United States, has been accepted in good faith and appreciation by the Mexicans.

The vision of the two executives in giving the world through the meeting, a concrete symbol of their personal friendship and of the co-operative spirit being fostered between the two countries, has been praised by the press, and by political and government leaders.

A joint session of the two houses of Congress was called especially to appraise the conference, in which three deputies and three senators representing in each case the "popular" sector, the "workers" and the "rural" elements of opinion spoke.

The synthesis of the talks given before the special session of the Mexican Congress expressed optimism for future relations between Mexico and the United States.

Interesting and reiterated points brought out included the following: Since never before had a President of the United States crossed the Mexican frontier with a mission of sympathy toward Mexico, the Roosevelt visit should be justly valued by Mexico; Roosevelt's emphasis on "no more imperialism between nations" will result in his discourse being "invoked constantly in the future as a symbol of justice, equality and definite comprehension between the peoples of the two continents"; the Good Neighbor policy is not to be a passing result of circumstances of the war but an enduring politic; Mexico should be proud to be one of the "leaders among the nations fighting for liberty"; President Avila Camacho was right in stressing that in aligning itself with the forces of democracy, Mexico's international policy had not found it necessary to change its historic course.

Alexander Carillo, radical labor leader and deputy, told the session that "fifth column" elements are working to divide the United Nations, against which the democracies need to reinforce their strength. And this, he said, was the great significance of the Monterrey meeting: to establish the basis of relations not only betwen Mexico and the United States but between these and the rest of the American Continent.

Press comments, friendly headlines, and thoughtful editorials from the left, middle, and right quarters have repeated the hope that the Monterrey meeting would be an index for future relations between large and small countries.

# 1,500 U. S. Civilians in Japan May Be Exchanged Soon

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A group of 1,500 civilian American prisoners captured by the Japanese in the Far East may be coming home soon, in exchange for an equal number of Japanese civilians held by the United States.

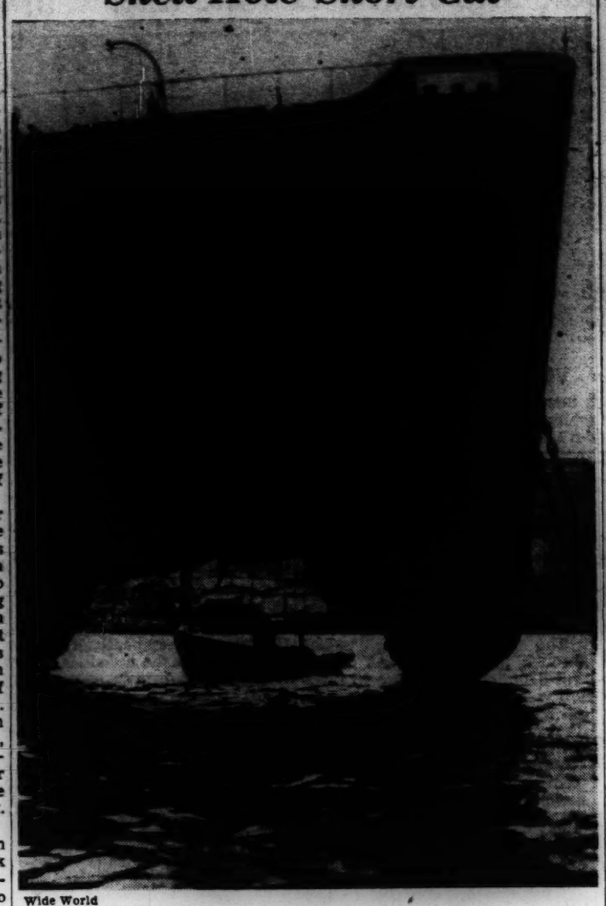
In announcing that negotiations for the exchange were under way, the State Department said yesterday that already it is indexing the 1,500 Japanese civilian prisoners in this country whom the Tokyo Government wishes to repatriate in exchange for the Americans.

Citizens from Canada and the Latin-American Republics now prisoners of Japan will be included in the transfer in exchange for Japanese citizens held in Canada and the other American Republics, the announcement said.

Reporting receipt of a communication from the Japanese Government "giving reason to hope" for an early exchange, the State Department recalled that the first exchange, also of 1,500 prisoners, took place last summer when the Swedish motor vessel Gripsholm was chartered to transport the Japanese from the United States to Portuguese East Africa where it picked up the liberated Americans that had been carried there on Japanese vessels.

The State Department added that it had proposed at least three more exchanges but the Japanese reply indicated it preferred "for the time being to limit consideration to one exchange . . . and that subsequent exchanges be left for future consideration."

## Shell-Hole Short Cut



Wide World

**Under the Ship Instead of Around**

Seamen at this unidentified Canadian port call this the "scenic route" to the passenger wharf. The torpedo hole in the bow of a United Nations freighter makes a novel short cut for water taxis shuttling across the harbor. The ship was attacked by a submarine in the Atlantic, started to sink, then righted itself and was saved by crew members.

# Report of King-Duce Rift Invented to Confuse Allies

By Mario Rossi
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When Hitler falls in Germany, Mussolini will fall in Italy. The Italian people then will have to choose another form of government. If this regime is not chosen freely by the Italians themselves, but is chosen for them by foreign powers, it will be able to maintain itself only with the help of foreign arms.

Italians know there are certain elements, who, with help of the Vatican, would like to save the monarchy and a Fascist regime without Mussolini. Such a government would not be accepted by the Italians and would have to be imposed on them by the Allies with an army of occupation. Are the people of the United Nations ready to send an army to Italy for at least a generation to impose a form of government on its population? Are they ready to assume such a heavy responsibility? Let us hope that they are not.

The monarchy has lost much of its prestige in Italy. The King, in violating his oath to respect the Statute of Italy, and putting himself at the service of a regime which has given the country nothing but misery and military disasters, is ruined morally.

For 20 years the King has supported Mussolini in all his acts of violence and warlike adventures. He saved the Fascist Regime when it was in danger. When he could have saved the country from complete ruin, it was he who declared war, first against France and Britain, later against the United States. It must be kept in mind that in Italy the King alone has the right to declare war.

**Crown Prince Opposed**

Some conservatives, since they had to admit to themselves that the King no longer counts, began to favor the Crown Prince; but many consider the Crown Prince to be incapable. Besides, he, as well as his father, has compromised himself with Fascism. Mussolini would not have named him to the command of central, southern, and insular parts of the Peninsula, if he were not sure of his fidelity. Italians know all that.

Rumors of discord between the King and Mussolini, which circulate from time to time in the foreign press, are invented by the Italian secret police. They are meant to put the opponents of Fascism off their guard in Italy and in foreign countries at critical moments.

These reports of discord between the King and Mussolini are being spread at present in foreign countries for the obvious purpose of creating confusion among the Allies while they are preparing an invasion of the Continent.

Italy could be attacked at any moment and there is nothing that frightens Mussolini more than this. He knows the whole Peninsula would rise up at the first landing of American troops. Mussolini's propaganda, beamed towards Latin America, shows that the possibility of an invasion provokes a veritable hysteria in Fascist ranks.

**Aim of Propaganda**

This propaganda tends, as its object, to discourage the Allies. At the same time, it tries to spread the belief that the Monarchy is against Mussolini and that the Allies should encourage the King to act in separating Italy from Germany. This policy would serve Mussolini's ends and deceive the Allies. They would not obtain the support of the Monarchy, which has no power, and they would discourage the anti-Fascists who are struggling in Italy. The result would be the strengthening of Mussolini and the embittering of America and Britain's struggle.

These rumors of discord between the King and Mussolini have also the more distant purpose of saving the Monarchy and a Fascism purged of Mussolini after the military downfall of the Axis.

Those elements that lend themselves to a policy in favor of the House of Savoy and Fascism (where Mussolini would be replaced by a "moderate" like Count Dino Grandi or Marshal Pietro Badoglio) are not at a loss for excuses. They pretend that Italy needs to be governed by a dictatorship if it is not to fall into anarchy.

Nothing could be falser. In spite of 20 years of dictatorship, Fascism has not succeeded in conquering the Italian people. Their behavior in this war proves it sufficiently.

It was the youth, educated and brought up in a Fascist climate, without any knowledge of what was going on in the outside world, which abandoned Mussolini in the moment of trial. It is the Italian youth which is against him today and is preparing the revolution in Italy. It will not permit the Fascist regime, which it refused to obey, to be continued under a different name.

**Outstanding Progress**

The whole history of Italy, from the foundation of the Kingdom (1861) until the arrival of Mussolini to power, shows how the country has made extraordinary progress under a democratic and free regime.

Once it became united, Italy was able to face the gravest problems. It organized and unified the Army, the administration of justice, the local administrations. It struggled against illiteracy (in 1861, 78 per cent of the population was illiterate), it re-established finances, it carried out public works of the greatest importance, it built railroads (1,760 kilometers in 1861, 10,000 kilometers in 1885), it pierced tunnels (Frejus 1871, St. Gothard 1882), it improved public health (the mortality rate was reduced from 30 per 1,000 in 1872 to 21 in 1892), it built industries, and developed commerce.

Another proof of the adaptability of Italians to self-government in a democratic regime is furnished by the Tessins. This Swiss canton, formed entirely of Italians who have been living under a democracy for centuries, never has thought of wanting a dictator or a king!

The liberal and democratic spirit of the Risorgimento is anything but dead in Italy. This is shown by prisons and concentration camps, crowded with Italians who love the independence and liberty of their country. This is shown by the thousands of persons who, faithful to their democratic principles, have shut themselves up in silence, and refused to collaborate with Mussolini.

It is on them that Italians count, and it is they whom the Allies should aid and encourage in their own interest. For the cause of the Allies is also the cause of free Italians, and not the cause of a Monarchy which sold Italy to Mussolini, or a Mussolini who sold Italy to Hitler.

## Stalin Entertains Davies at Dinner

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP)—Premier Stalin entertained Joseph E. Davies at a state dinner in the Kremlin last night, and afterward was shown the motion picture "Mission to Moscow" in the Kremlin theater.

Witnesses said Premier Stalin appeared to enjoy the film tremendously.

Mr. Davies, the former Ambassador from whose book the picture was adapted, sat near by. The picture was brought to the Soviet Union by Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, just returned.

# French-Labor Draft Decried By Protestants

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, May 24—That leaders of the Protestant churches in France have formally protested Pierre Laval's recent approval of the German requisitioning of French labor was disclosed by a message read in French Protestant churches on the first Sunday of this month.

The text of the message which was distributed to all pulpits included the following passages:

"In the trouble into which so many French families have been plunged today, the church of Jesus Christ cannot keep silence in the face of its members.

"While thousands of homes are being destroyed or dismembered, while their heads and their sons are being constrained to go to work far from their native soil, among dangers faced for a cause which they have not chosen, the churches of France desire to stand beside their children and tell them what they have done and what they desire to do for them.

"There is irreductible opposition between the Gospel which the church has received in trust and any conception of man or society which tends to envisage labor as merchandise which one has the right to buy or requisition at will without regard to person, conscience, or the most sacred feelings of the laborer. The church can neither ignore nor pass over in silence this opposition.

"Therefore, the President of the Council of the Protestant Federation has made a direct approach to the head of the Government in order to inform him of the painful emotion which measures taken in this field have aroused in all Christian circles and which has already been expressed by the highest authority of the Roman Catholic Church."

The message then specified what is being done by Protestant churches in France for men and women now working outside France and asked that addresses of all Frenchmen affected by requisition labor be forwarded to the Central Evangelical Society, which is charged with their welfare.

Concluding with a reference to "terrible problems of conscience" facing the French people, the message appealed to all French Protestants to "maintain complete faithfulness in their vocation as Christians and their duty as Frenchmen, whatever may happen."

## 'Planograph' Aids Army Ordnance

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—If an American invasion force lands on the Continent the problems of the Army Ordnance Supply will be facilitated by a system under which the men can locate in the depots anything from a half-ton bomb to a tiny bolt, even though they are practically blindfolded.

Army ordnance facilities are ready to handle all munitions for the American drive that can be poured in here, Brig. Gen. Raphael S. Chavin, Chief of General Supply in the Ordnance Department's field service, told a press conference.

He said the "planograph" depot system with a regular location for each of over 200,000 items—an idea borrowed from the auto industry eight months ago—was fully instituted in Britain.

## Refugee Haven Follows Parley

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A first contingent of refugees from a neutral country has been transferred to a temporary haven, the State Department said May 20, in a follow-up of the Bermuda Refugee Conference.

Where the movement took place was not disclosed.

While the Bermuda recommendations were kept confidential to prevent enemy interference with the program, it was understood that the plan called for the transfer of some thousands of refugees from nonbelligerent European countries to places in North Africa, Ethiopia, and East Africa.

The statement reiterated that the United States and Great Britain have agreed that "no negotiations with Hitler could be undertaken" for the rescue of millions of Jews and other potential refugees from Nazi-occupied territory, "since his entire record has left no doubt that he would only agree to such solutions as would be of direct aid to the Axis war aims."

# Labor's Record Studied By Australian Opposition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, May 24—In view of the increasing talk of a possible early election, the question arises as to the probability of of a return of the present Labor Government to power.

Critics of the Curtin regime advance only three arguable reasons against return of the Labor Government:

1. The Government, if re-elected, will introduce Socialism.
2. The Government failed to carry out its promise in the present strikes.
3. The Government's financial policy must lead to evergrowing inflation.

Critics who accuse the present Government of socialistic intentions depend mainly for their ammunition on activities of the Labor Minister, Edward J. Ward, and the Minister for War Organization of Industry, John J. Dedman.

**Words and Actions**

Typical of Mr. Ward's public utterances was one made last week, when he said that banking and insurance should be socialized after the next election if labor had a majority in both Houses.

In looking to Mr. Dedman for evidence of socialistic intentions critics rely more on what he has done as Minister rather than on what he has said.

For instance, they point to the fact that his department has closed down many branches of private banks throughout Australia—on the ground that duplication of banks in small centers is indefensible when the nation's manpower is needed for the war effort—while allowing the Commonwealth Bank to continue unhindered.

They also charge Mr. Dedman with using his powers to regiment people's lives to an unnecessary degree under manpower regulations.

**Juniors Under Curtin**

It is to be noted that both of these Ministers are among the juniors of Prime Minister Curtin's team, but juniors notwithstanding they are undoubtedly good cards for the nonlabor parties to play in an election campaign. No one realizes this better than the Prime Minister who recently found it necessary, in commenting on Mr. Ward's utterances, to declare: "I am concerned only with those economic measures necessary for the prosecution of war. I am not influenced by political philosophies as such.

"I am not fighting this war on a textbook written by Karl Marx, nor on a textbook written by Herbert Spencer. I am fighting it on the basis of Australian problems with Australian solutions. I have only one cause to serve, and that is the safety of the country."

**Curb on Exploitation**

That may not be as complete a repudiation of all elements of socialism as some interested parties might like to have from the Prime Minister, but it is satisfactory to the growing section of Australians who are beginning to believe that carefully applied governmental control which curbs exploitation of the individual has much to recommend it.

This section is satisfied that Mr. Curtin's words mean that he will limit Government "Socialism" to just this type of governmental control. Thus the bogey of Socialism is not yet proving as effective as the Government's opponents had hoped.

Nor is the inflation argument likely to return any large dividend on antigovernment votes. Had the Treasurer not taken precautionary measures in the last budget and assisting curb on spending power by increasing taxes and extending taxation to take in low wage earners who hitherto escaped taxes, inflation might have proved a much better card for the oppositionists.

**Time Lost in Disputes**

Another point mentioned earlier—the charge that the Government failed to deal with industrial unrest—may prove more useful to those endeavoring to oust the Government. As in other Allied countries, many man-hours have been lost at a time when it was most essential that the war output be maintained at a maximum.

The Government on various occasions has threatened drastic action, but except for minor prosecutions against small groups of coal miners and owners, it has very largely allowed industrial disputes to take a more or less normal peacetime course.

What the public cannot understand—and what may influence some votes away from the Government—is the difference between the Government's threats against strikes and its action.

But the public has come to accept as a characteristic of Mr. Curtin the fact that whereas he is prepared to exercise full powers, if he considers that exercise vital, he is always ready to compromise if he feels that compromise is most likely in the long run to cause less disruption of the war effort.

Thus though many electors are restive under Mr. Curtin's failure to be as drastic as they may wish in dealing with industrial unrest, the great mass of the people look on his regime as having made a good job of Australia's war effort.

No one here, least of all Mr. Curtin himself, claims that the Government has not made mistakes, but if an election were held under present conditions, those nations with whom Australia is associated in battle for the Pacific need not fear that any interruption in the war effort is inevitable in a change of the regime.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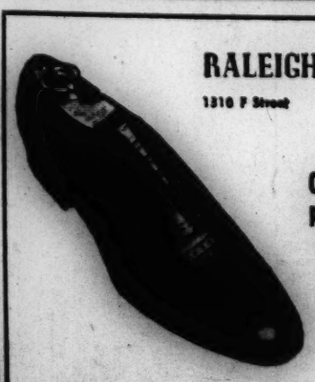
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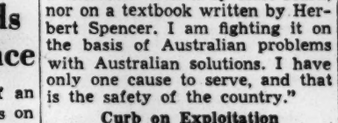
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# France Itself Enthused With Hope of Freedom

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 24—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's acceptance of Gen. Henri Giraud's invitation to confer with him marks a distinct turn for the better in the outlook for an early agreement on French unity which can be traced directly to a significant development within France itself.

A new note is now being struck by reports coming out of German-occupied France. This new note is nothing less than clear call for unity ringing forth from a nation which has really begun to get back on its feet again.

Until recently the plain fact was that France, shut off from the rest of the world and under the heavy pressure of Nazi-propaganda, with the effects of military defeat and collapse still weighing on the national conscience, was divided and uncertain, not entirely sure either of herself or her future, or of Allied victory.

The Tunisian victory and France's share in it has changed all that and marked the beginning of a new phase within France itself. Reliable information reaching London lately makes it evident that a reversal of the strategic position as the result of the Allied victory in North Africa has had an enormous effect inside France.

**New France Envisioned**

Primarily it has produced a powerful revival of the French people's faith in themselves, not only ultimately but even for the near future. There is good reason to believe that since the Tunisian triumph for the first time practically the whole of France not only believes in liberation, but actually accepts it as certain and is now already beginning to think beyond that to the regeneration and reconstruction of a new France thereafter.

The significance of this new attitude and atmosphere within France—which has reduced to a negligible minority those who follow Vichy collaborationists with any real conviction—cannot be overestimated.

It is already producing effects in London and Algiers. Both General de Gaulle and General Giraud and their associates have heard and responded to this new impetus to unity which comes from within France itself.

**Meeting of the Generals**

The result is that the meeting between the two Generals is expected to take place probably in Algiers next week, and optimism is expressed both there and in London that an agreement is well on the way to being finally sealed.

Gen. Georges Catroux, head of the Fighting French mission in North Africa, has been conferring this week end with General de Gaulle and the French National Committee.

He brought a proposal from General Giraud for immediate formation of a joint Committee of Six—including General de Gaulle, General Giraud and two each of their followers—which would meet at Algiers as soon as possible and appoint three more members.

The resultant Committee of Nine would then become the executive body of the Joint Provisional French Administration.

**Some Issues Remain**

This formula has been well received here and seems likely to provide a key to the deadlock over jurisdiction which has held up the agreement for so long.

Even so it would be premature to take it for granted that unity is now a fait accompli. A number of issues remain to be ironed out.

Opposition between General Giraud and General de Gaulle is not likely to be eliminated without some difficulty. But the general impression is that the way is now open for the meeting at Algiers which, under the impulsion of the new demand for unity coming from France itself, ought to ultimate in a Giraud-de Gaulle accord before very long.

## Algiers Chosen

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 24 (AP)—In accepting Gen. Henri Giraud's invitation for a conference which may unite all Frenchmen outside of Metropolitan France in the war against the Axis, Gen. Charles de Gaulle insisted that the meeting be held at Algiers rather than at some isolated place as General Giraud had suggested, and it was understood that General Giraud has accepted this point.

General de Gaulle agreed that French military forces should be subordinated to the Allied Command, but insisted that the "affairs of Sovereignty" be in French hands.

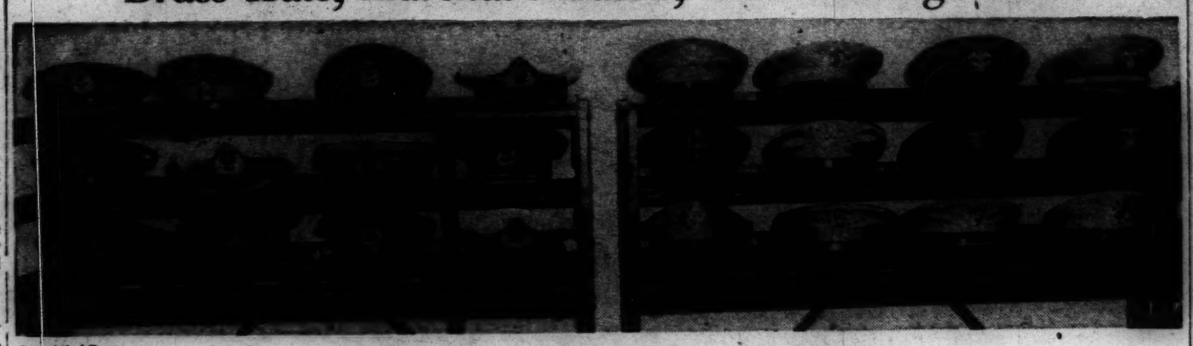
"The National Committee is extremely desirous," he wrote General Giraud, "to see a central authority for the whole Empire and in liaison with interior resistance set up in Algiers on these bases in the shortest possible time. . . . We do not doubt that this also is your formal intention. That is why I am ready to leave for Algiers immediately, accompanied by several members of the Committee, to negotiate the practical details of unity with yourself and other qualified personalities."

Of the control of all matters save military, General de Gaulle wrote:

"Without doubt it is at present practical that certain national military forces be for strategic or tactical purposes subordinated to the Allied Command, but the maintenance of public order and all that concerns the affairs of sovereignty cannot in any case belong to foreign authorities without the nation seeing its independence alienated.

"Such alienation may be the abominable result of defeat and armistice with the enemy, but it cannot be accepted by France in her relations with her Allies."

## Brass Hats, Marshal's Baton, and Walking Sticks



Associated Press

**Visible Evidence of Military Secrets in the Making**

While United States and British members of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff confer in Washington, their hats sit in military alignment in the cloak room, a dozen British hats on the left, a dozen American hats on the right, and on the British rack lies a Marshal's baton and a walking stick, and another stick swings.

# Rations Upped In Lines Far From Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Extra meat and fat rations for lodgers, miners, fishermen, sheepherders and others remote from fresh food supplies were announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

Effective May 29, the added allotment ranges up to 1.8 ration points a day for those eligible.

This is the equivalent of better than a 75 per cent increase in the 16 points a week received by the ordinary civilian. If used for hamburger, it would command a little more than 2½ pounds a week.

The decision came after weeks of wavering by OPA and strong pressure from mining and logging areas where workers were reported quitting because meat rations assertedly were inadequate to sustain them.

The extra allotment, OPA said, may be obtained only by applying to the OPA regional office, or such district offices or ration boards as the regional office shall specify. Certificates will be issued instead of stamps.

Less than 1.8 points will be allowed any applicant to whom limited quantities of fresh fish, poultry and eggs are available. The regional offices have been instructed to make 1.8 points daily the maximum allowance, a figure reached after consultation with the War Food Administration.

Institutions as well as individuals may apply for special allotments, but only those who feed employees in connection with their occupation, including logging camps, fishing boats, mines, and so on.

The prime test of eligibility will be accessibility to unrationed fish, poultry or eggs. Fishermen, who have unlimited access to fish, will not be ruled out on that account, however, if they are not able to get poultry and eggs.

## William Aberhart

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 24 (AP)—William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, who passed on May 22, became famous for his attempts to install a system of Social Credit in his Province.

Born on a farm near Kippen, Ontario, Mr. Aberhart first came into political and economic prominence in August, 1935, when he took over the Premiership of Alberta as head of a party advocating the world's first Social Credit regime.

He had electrified the voters of Alberta with his promise of monthly dividends of $25 for every man and woman. Basing his ideas on the Social Credit theories of Maj. C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer, Mr. Aberhart had said he would implement a new kind of financial economy through circulation of credit, using the national wealth.

As a result, his Social Credit Party won 56 of the 63 seats in the 1935 election. Mr. Aberhart was not a candidate himself, but true to a pre-election promise, the schoolteacher, then known chiefly for his religious broadcasts, took over the Premiership when a seat was later found for him. He promised Social Credit dividends within 18 months.

"Social Credit is in reality a scientific method of distributing the goods and services which we have in abundance in our Province to the greatest advantage of every one of our citizens," the Premier said soon after taking office.

He explained that this would be done by the method of basic dividends, issued monthly, so that every bona fide citizen would be assured of at least food and shelter.

But when Premier Aberhart tried to put the Social Credit system into operation, his legislation ran into a series of disallowances on constitutional grounds. His bills were rejected in the Provincial and Dominion Courts. Appeals to the Privy Council only brought more disallowances.

In spite of the setbacks, his regime was returned to power in the 1940 provincial election with the Premier still berating "international finance" and the Dominion Government, charging that they were interfereing with his plans.

## Smuts Receiving Big Fund For Soldier Families' Use

CAPETOWN, May 24 (AP)—Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, is receiving a gift of £300,000 [$1,200,000] today on his anniversary for transfer to the Governor General's National War Fund, which helps maintain soldiers' families. The fund was raised by public subscription.

# Moscow's Move Ends Bogey of Bolshevism

*Continued from Page 1*

the organization had gradually been losing its influence at the center. In fact, it has undergone changes which have led directly to this last decisive stroke.

The Comintern has passed through many stages. At first it was definitely out for world revolution by any and every means, as advocated by Leon Trotsky. That was the period when its activities resulted in a British protest to the Moscow Government about Comintern activities in Britain and other friction between the British and Russian Governments.

Trotsky's political defeat by Stalin meant the defeat of the formers policy, which maintained that it was impossible for the Russian revolution to continue unless the Comintern instigated revolutions of the Left simultaneously in the principal countries.

Comintern policies were pursued in Moscow with the result that in November, 1935, the Washington Government emphatically protested against the activities of the Seventh All-World Congress of the Third International, stating that the development of friendly relations between the Russian and American peoples will inevitably be precluded by the continuance on the territory of the U. S. S. R. of activities involving interference in the internal affairs of the American people.

Since 1924 only two General Congresses of the Comintern have been held. In 1928 the General Congress met to approve the ban on Trotsky and his followers—that is to reject dictation of the world revolution advocates, and in 1935 after Russia had joined the League of Nations to proclaim a popular front against Fascism.

This meant in practice that Communists in each country should co-operate with other freedom-loving groups because of the danger of total aggression.

With the outbreak of the European war there was much less talk about the Comintern since, during the period of Russian alliance with Germany, it would have been bad policy.

Comintern officials have for a long time been out of the main picture, some of them having been in disgrace for months past and others been operating in places like Novosibirsk far from Moscow.

Their influence upon important events had long been insignificant.

**Recognition of Change**

Russia's dramatic announcement of this new policy indicates growing confidence in possibilities of co-operation with Britain and the United States.

Mr. Stalin, who is himself Secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, and his associates have not been slow to take the measure of the changed Russian feeling. In fact they themselves have probably contributed much toward this development.

Even before the outbreak of this war patriotism had been awakened in Russia. Anyone who listened to Russian broadcasts to their own people noted their patriotic tone, while films dealth with such national heroes as Alexander Nevsky.

Russian children now know the name Russia, until recently they only knew the U. S. S. R. Changes in the Russian Army have also pointed away from a kind of equalitarianism which was so long propounded.

This doesn't mean that Communism is dead in Russia since the collective system in agriculture and industry has made Russia's colossal war effort possible.

What the changes have done is to reduce Communism within its bounds as a social and economic doctrine rather than a clarion call to world revolution.

Such a change makes co-operation between Russia and the other United Nations much easier.

**Germany Disturbed**

It also deals an effective blow at Axis propaganda which continues its war cry of Europe against the Bolshevik terror.

At a week-end press conference in the Wilhelmstrasse a German Government spokesman called this move "perhaps the most fantastic propaganda trick of modern politics—the spiritual author of this maneuver, Mr. Roosevelt, wishes thereby to jettison more ballast and make it possible to continue his alliance with Bolshevism. At the same time he can give Stalin a free hand in Europe."

Similar high-sounding phrases have come from the official press agencies of Germany's satellite countries, and the comment of Stefani, Italian official agency, is that "this so-called abolition of the Comintern is the most colossal jest of the whole war."

But both Berlin and Rome realize that their anti-Communist propaganda will now be increasingly difficult to sell to their own people, to satellites, and to neutrals. In fact Germany's violent reaction to this Moscow move is an admission of the loss of the best weapon in their propaganda armory.

The Axis is now left without a Comintern to oppose and it will be interesting to see their later reaction.

Since, however, these totalitarian powers have shown clearly by their actions that aggrandizement is their only purpose, the incongruities in propaganda will worry them as little in the future as in the past.

As for the neutral states, their views are naturally governed by the extent to which their geographical situation makes them look uncertainly upon Russia as a great power.

Thus Sweden, for example, should it feel that this new action will mean a move toward Soviet imperialism in the Baltic might well be alarmed, though undoubtedly glad that Communist underground activities in Sweden will now cease.

On the other hand, Switzerland will welcome such action since it will mean a lessening of the possibility of weakening its carefully guarded neutrality.

As to the future of international socialist co-operation, hitherto struggles between the Second and Third Internationals have considerably weakened the Leftist movements throughout the continent. Between the two World Wars the Communists have had no bitterer opponents than the Socialists.

It is clear that Moscow's latest move has raised problems in international Leftist circles which will take some time to settle satisfactorily.

# Dissolution of Comintern: Many Benefits Foreseen

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 24—Moscow's dissolution of the Communist International is regarded here as a major Soviet diplomatic stroke which, if its intentions are sincere, can have far-reaching effects in cementing Allied war unity, smashing the chief propaganda weapon of the Axis arsenal, and clearing the way for solid postwar co-operation among the United Nations.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressed officially today the United States Government's gratification at the Kremlin's move to eliminate what has been a source of constant friction in relations between Russia and its Allies.

"The dissolution of the Communist International is welcome news," he declared. "The elimination of that organization from international life and the cessation of the type of activity in which that organization has in the past engaged is certain to promote a greater degree of trust among the United Nations and to contribute very greatly to the wholehearted co-operation necessary for the winning of the war and for successful postwar undertakings."

**Promising Gesture**

In diplomatic and political circles the dissolution was looked upon as a highly promising gesture of Soviet good will toward the Allies. This policy was further pursued at Moscow last night as Premier Joseph Stalin gave Joseph E. Davies, special emissary of President Roosevelt, a 4½-hour state banquet, at which the Soviet leader toasted President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the United Nations.

The Russian decision to abandon the Comintern brought immediate expressions of approval from Congressional, labor, business and other leaders. It was pointed out that as long as the Comintern functioned openly as Director of Communist organizations around the globe, deep suspicions that Soviet Russia was bent on fostering world revolution persisted. Most of the anti-Russian feeling in the United States has been due directly to the activities of the Communist Party, it was stressed.

Wendell Willkie, who had a personal interview with Premier Stalin on his globe-circling trip, commented on the news from Moscow:

"It looks like a very wise move. If it means everything I hope it does, it will do much to dissipate misunderstandings among the United Nations, particularly in their relations with Soviet Russia."

Business opinion found expression in the words of Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who declared Moscow's decision to be "the most important and heartening news since Stalingrad."

**Skepticism Expressed**

In many quarters, the approval expressed at Moscow's move was tinged with skepticism as to how great the effect would be on the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. This was underlined by the statement of Earl Browder, President of that Party, who pointed out that the Moscow decree did not change the status of the American Party because it had maintained no affiliation since 1940 with the Moscow organization.

"The proposal of dissolution of the Communist International, made by the presiding committee of that organization, does not affect organizationally the status of the Communist Party of the United States," Mr. Browder declared, "because since 1940, the Communist Party of the United States of America has maintained no affiliation outside the borders of our country.

"It is my opinion, however, that the Communist Party of the United States will express its agreement with the proposal and its motivation, since its own experience has already pointed in the same direction. The Communist Party of the United States will continue to fight with all its strength, as it has in the past period, for the complete unity of the United Nations, for international labor unity and for national unity within our country to win the unconditional surrender of the Hitler regime and its allies, Japan and Italy, and an ordered and peaceful world when victory is achieved."

Mr. Browder apparently was merely treating the decree as if it were a new edict of the "party line" from Moscow. He announced that the American Communists' would continue their work. There was a distinct possibility, observers noted, however, that Moscow knew more about what its intentions were than Mr. Browder did.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of that stormy petrel, the "Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities," said the Russian move would permit the dissolution of the Dies Committee, adding that it would now be unnecessary to "enact legislation which we have recommended outlawing the American Comunist Party."

Governmental and Congressional opinion generally expressed gratification at the Soviet change of policy. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that "Russia's assurance that Russian Communism will not intermeddle in the affairs of other nations is a plea for solidarity in the nations fighting Hitler."

"Abandonment of aggressive Communism by the Third International," he declared, "is significant and of tremendous importance to the United States. Russians for years have been changing their economy and approaching the abandonment of Communism, and the whole Western World will be gratified at the happy climax of their efforts."

**Latin-American Effect**

Washington opinion was especially watching to note the effect which the Moscow stroke would have on Roman Catholic opinion in the United States, which has been specially alienated by the non-religious features of Soviet policy, as well as on the governments of Latin America, which have maintained no diplomatic relations with Russia since the advent of the Soviet regime. It was considered distinctly possible that relations between Brazil and Russia might be resumed in the near future.

The opinion was general in Washington that Mr. Stalin, by a stroke of the pen, had deprived the Nazis of their chief propaganda weapon against Russia—the whipped-up fear that Russia intended to communize Europe once was war was won. This, it was believed, would have a major effect on satellite nations which Hitler has striven to bind to the Nazi front.

## 'Final Rite'

MEXICO, D. F., May 24 (AP)—The widow of Leon Trotsky, former Communist leader, tonight called the dissolution of the Comintern "the final rite in the slow death of a once revolutionary party."

Mme. Natalia Sedova Trotsky said:

"The Third International has long since ceased to exist as a progressive force in the workers' movement.

"It is now clear to the world that the tradition of the October revolution and of Lenin and Trotsky is carried on only by the Fourth International."

The Communist exile's widow also criticized former United States Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' new book, "Mission to Moscow," and the film of the same name, in which Trotsky is denounced. The widow calls the book propaganda for Premier Joseph Stalin.

# Performance Real Test Of Comintern Dissolution

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Moscow's unexpected and intriguing move to liquidate the Communist International has two aspects of considerable potential importance to the progress of the war and to the future organization of the world.

Its immediate importance lies in the fact that it is clearly a countermove to the central German propaganda offensive of the period—which is the German effort to whip occupied and satellite Europe back into the Nazi line-up with the argument that German defeat in the war means a tidal wave of Communism sweeping Europe.

That German propaganda line has unquestionably had considerable success inside the borders of Europe—particularly within Eastern Europe. It has been an important element in counteracting the United States' effort to pry Finland loose from its pro-German alignment, a fact which can be determined by talking to almost any Finn.

It has had its effect on Poles, both those inside Europe and those on the outside and is one of the reasons for the extremely unfortunate diplomatic break between Russia and the Polish Government in exile.

**Argument in Balkans**

It has been Germany's strongest argument in its recent dealings with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. It has been the biggest stumbling bloc to Anglo-American diplomatic advances in Spain. Everywhere, in fact, where German and United Nations influences are relatively equal, the German theme of the alleged Communist menace has been a major propaganda weapon, indeed, the only real weapon that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels still has left in his bag of tricks.

Now for the first time, is an answering argument. Moscow, by its gesture of self-denial on the part of the Comintern, takes the position that it has renounced world revolution as a major objective of the Soviet Russian Government.

How effective will it be in counteracting the German propaganda line? The answer, of course, lies in performance. The technical renunciation can mean much or something much less.

On the positive side, when it comes to weighing the prospects, is the fact that Premier Joseph Stalin personifies the national, as distinct from the international, trend in modern Russia. The pre-Stalin Communist world outlook was based on the assumption that Communism could survive only in a Communist world. Therefore, Communist Russia's foreign policy was designed to promote Communist revolution throughout the world in order that Communism could thrive and prosper in Russia.

**Prewar Trend**

Mr. Stalin represented a sharp departure from that line of thought in the Kremlin. Every move that Russia made toward collaboration with other nations in the prewar period was in itself a departure from the pure Comunistic line. It was impossible to reconcile the theory of world revolution with the practice of seeking security through collaboration with governments which, according to communist theory, were "capitalistic" and therefore hostile to Communism.

How fundamental these "departures" were in the days when Maxim Litvinoff was working at Geneva to try to save the League of Nations is not known. But those efforts did involve a compromise with original Communist doctrine. To dissolve the Comintern means, ostensibly, an acceptance of the doctrine that Soviet Russia can work to its advantage with "capitalist" allies both in the war and in the postwar period.

The second potential aspect of the Moscow move concerns Russia's relations with its allies.

**Effect in U. S.**

Technically, the move has no necessary effect on Communism in the United States since the American Communist Party has already theoretically severed its connections with the Comintern. It is to be noted, of course, that this severance has not in the past produced any noticeable schism between the "party line" of American Communism and the "party line" in Moscow.

It remains to be seen whether American Communism, or English Communism, or Communism in any other non-Russian country, will in the future exhibit a line of policy independent of Russia and the Russian Government. In theory they are now free to do so. Here again, it remains to be seen.

However, the move as a gesture is warmly welcomed in all non-Russian Allied official circles. What it amounts to on the surface is a declaration from the Kremlin that it no longer claims an allegiance of American citizens superior to their allegiance to their own Government.

**Commendable Gesture**

As a gesture it is all to the good and certainly removes any official basis for friction between allies so far as a conflict of allegiance is concerned. Even as a gesture it represents a major act of self-renunciation on the part of Moscow and of the Communist Party leadership.

It is difficult to see why Premier Stalin would have made the move unless he were seriously interested in improving his relations with the non-Nazi world. We must wait and see how it works out in practice, but meanwhile we can be sure that Mr. Stalin has given up something which has always seemed of first importance to fanatic Communists and which does represent a conciliatory, a friendly and a constructive gesture to his allies.

None of this has any necessary or even probable bearing on Russia's policies towards the border states of Eastern Europe. The Comintern was an externalization of the international aspect of Communist Party doctrine.

**Czarist Policy**

The stated Russian policy toward bordering states is an expression of Russian nationalism and has nothing whatever to do with Communism. Soviet Russia wants sovereignty over the Baltic States, wants Eastern Poland and wants Bessarabia for exactly the same reasons that Czarist Russia wanted them.

There is no reason inherent in this latest move for expecting any modification of those policies or of those frontier demands. On the contrary, renunciation of world Communism may easily represent in the Kremlin's thoughts the quid pro quo for United Nations acceptance of the territorial aims of Russia. By renouncing its claims to influence far beyond the frontiers of Russia it very probably expects less resistance in the outside world to the exercise of its influence along its immediate borders.

If the move is a reliable and significant straw in the wind, we can assume that the direction of the wind from Moscow is nationalist and Russian, as opposed to the internationalism of Communist world revolution.

## Swedes Turn Back German Deserters

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Swedish frontier guards have turned back German Army deserters attempting to cross into Swedish territory from Norway and Finland because "desertion has not been considered as constituting the right to be regarded as a political prisoner," Interior Minister Gustav Moeller said May 22 in a statement quoted by the Swedish Motala Radio.

## Mrs. William H. Taft

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Mrs. William Howard Taft, who passed on here May 22 saw her husband become President and then Chief Justice of the United States and one of her sons become a Senator.

Mrs. Taft was credited by friends with being the political mentor for her husband who urged him on through the various channels that led to his nomination and election as President.

Her residency in the Capital was broken only once in more than 30 years, the eight-year interlude between the time she moved from the White House and the day upon which she came back to Washington as the wife of the Chief Justice. He served on the Supreme Court from 1921 to 1930.

Her son, Robert A., was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio in 1938. Another son, Charles P. Taft, is serving in the wartime job of Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Health.

A daughter, Mrs. Helen Taft Manning is a professor of history at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Mrs. H. F. Lippitt of Providence, R. I., and Miss Maria Herron of Cincinnati, are sisters of Mrs. Taft. John W. Herron of Cincinnati is her brother.

Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetary, beside her husband.

# Canadian Production of Ships Employs Force of 50,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, May 24—An unprecedented era of shipbuilding in Canada is foreseen by experts. All Eastern Canadian shipbuilding ports are operating to full capacity, with an abundance of experienced manpower to equip the ships with crews.

Ships are sliding down the ways from shipyards throughout Canada at the rate of two a week. At the beginning of the war there were only two berths on the Pacific coast equipped to build large ships of the cargo type and six in Eastern Canada. Now there are more than 50. Today, Wartime Merchant Shipping Limited is witnessing the building of nearly 300 new 10,000-ton cargo boats in Canada at an estimated cost of $600,000,000. Up to Oct. 30, 1942, more than 70 vessels had been delivered, while since that time the yards have been expanded and speeded up to meet the demand.

Vast quantities of materials are required for a ship construction program of this magnitude. The building of one minesweeper uses 300 tons of steel shapes and plates and 25 tons of rivets for the hull alone. The time required to build such a boat is 350,000 man-hours, while the electrical power generated by its turbines would be sufficient to supply a village of 1,200 people.

Quebec's smaller shipyards are engaged in the construction of a variety of small craft, part of a $13,000,000 contract. These include crash boats, aircraft tenders, bomb-loading dinghies, salvage and supply boats, refueling scows, flat scows, and derrick scows for the Royal Canadian Air Force; harbor utility craft, motor torpedo boats, gate vessels, whalers, pulling boats, and service dinghies for the Royal Canadian Navy; service boats and assault boats for the Canadian Army; battle practice targets for the British Admiralty; rescue launches for the British Air Mission.

In the early part of 1940, only 4,000 men were employed on Canada's shipbuilding program. Today, more than 50,000 men and women are employed. In the same period 14 major shipyards and 14 small boat yards were engaged in cargo and naval ship construction. Today, 21 major shipyards and 58 smaller boat yards are busy, with Quebec claiming a generous proportion.

Should the war end tomorrow, Quebec, essentially an agricultural Province, will find itself with thousands of skilled shipbuilders ready to carry on and build to contribute to a permanent peace.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# Art West of Boston—Stage and Screen News—Current Films in Boston

## Worcester County Artists And Craftsmen Show Work

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

Works by artists and craftsmen of Worcester County are on exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum. Among the exhibits are oils, water colors, drawings, specimens of weaving, pottery, lacework, embroidery and wood-carving. The showing will continue through June 27.

An exhibition which draws upon the resources of a county is bound to have latitude. It is likely to include in good measure works by the vanguard painters of the central city; other contributions show the variations which typify a cross section of any American community. There are a few academic painters, many hobby artists, and some modest performers following the manner of one leader in art fashion or another.

Whoever is acquainted with the Worcester Museum, its excellent presentation of displays, its splendid permanent collection, its stalwart program of art education, will understand that this museum has exercised a far-reaching influence. By bringing these artists together and givir.; them an opportunity to show their works in an appropriate context, the museum helps to mitigate their solicitude while their ideas are projected into the group for comparison and criticism.

* * *

The first impression is one of color, vividness and excitement. The Worcester painters sing out. They paint with a forthright brush. The forms are large and round and solid, the compositions dense and seething, the contrasts striking. If a common note can be discerned in these canvases, it is intensity. What is there in life in Worcester Country to evince these bright crimsons and hot vermilions; what elicits the stark dramatics and expressive convolutions? Why is there such a romantic trend in this specific locale? There are but a few lyrical records of the countryside, modestly stated, delicately recorded, sufficient to represent the more reticent artificers with paintbrush and pigment.

There is no doubt that Herbert Barnet, director of the School of the Art Museum and a painter of recognized merit, has propelled many Worcesterites into action. While no one follows literally the sharply accentuated rhythms and phosphorescent lighting of Mr. Barnett, painters show a kindred alertness and awareness in their observation. They have reflected his courage; emulated his enterprise.

* * *

Outstanding contributions to the exhibition are "Spring Feast," by Mary Murphy; "Elaine," by Bernard Epstein; "Still-Life," by Claire Curtis of Rutland; "The Red Sea," by Marie Agnes McCrealy; "Abstraction," by Grace Ann Desandis; "Spring," by Rose N. Baljian; "Still-Life," by George W. Farber, "Landscape," by Frank Porsman; "Portrait of Lieutenant Savage," by Marguerite Downing Savage; "Barre Congregational Church," by May Hicks Brown of Barre; "Still-Life," by Luigi J. Fede; "Still-Life," by May A. Greendwood of Fitchburg; "Clearin' Up," by Dorothy Schlesinger; "The Family," by Lincoln Levinson; "The Last Time I Saw Paris," by Charlotte Scott; "Circus," by Charles Breitborde; "Phoebe's House," by Mary Hicks Brown, and "Willows," by Marguerite Peaselee. The outstanding contributions in oils come from the hands of Herbert Barnett, Leon Hovsepian, and Joan Broshanhan.

Among drawings and water colors there are notable contributions from Sally Lawson, Bernard Epstein, Paul Fontaine, Wilfred Feiga, Franz Steiner, Rigmor Erikson, Jane Terry Start, Marie Ostenkamp, Lillian Barrett Cupit, and Jean Adams Siegfried.

The handicrafts make a fine showing. They reveal workmanship of a professional and not a hobby standard. Outstanding are the examples of embroidery and lacework from the Folk Stitchery that seems to have been fostering the native talents of foreign-born citizens. Potteries by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jewett Green, Mrs. Carl Fitton and Mrs. George Paine show contemporary skills in ceramics. There are textiles and silverwork from the members of the Petersham Group, and silver from the Stone Associates. These exhibits give us a foretaste of a large exhibition which the Worcester Art Museum promises for next season of New England handicrafts.

* * *

There are other attractions at the museum—a display of Pre-Colombian Art, an Asiatic Art exhibition, a show of prints, and a special collection if items of modern masters. These last have been installed in the special display gallery around the large modern Aubusson tapestry, designed by Jean Lurçat and illustrating the theme of "Harvest." There are drawings by Diego Rivera, water colors by Marc Chagall, a striking drawing (preparatory for sculpture) by Jacques Lipschitz, several drawings by Pablo Picasso and a stone carving by Zadkine, "Young Girl Holding Bird."

The carving is an interesting example of modern sculpture that looks back to the primitives. It shows the carver trying to maintain the illusion of the solid block from which the image is hewn. It is an exercise in convex and concave planes, and as if to deal an iconoclastic blow to the academicians, Zadkine suddenly resorts to the most elementary carving for the facial features, an incised line.

Lucas-Pritchard

**Skippy Homeier**

Featured player in "Tomorrow the World" who has received an award by the Drama League of New York for "excellence in a sustained and emotional role by a juvenile." The League has awarded its Delia Austrian medal for the best performances of the season to Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne for their work in "The Pirate." A special award was made to Rhys Williams of "Harriet" for excellence in a supporting role.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boston Public Library** — Dry points by Henry Rushby. Through May.

**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Twenty-fifth anniversary: Examples of children's work on exhibition.

**Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Exhibition of work done by the students of the Copley Society Classes. May 24-28.

**Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street**—Retrospective exhibition of water colors by Lieut. (S. G.) Dwight Shepler, U. S. N. R. Through June 5.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members of the Guild. Through June 19.

**Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall**—Exhibition of interesting modern buildings (photographic enlargements and models).

**Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street**—Miscellaneous Prints.

**The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Exhibition of Henry James.

**Institute of Modern Art (Temporary address—210 Dartmouth Street)** — Opening May 26-June 18. Artists for Victory.

**Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street**—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 28.

**Robert C. Vose—359 Boylston Street**—Paintings by Mary Hoover Aiken.

**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University**—Exhibition in memory of Frederick Randolph Grace; Picasso, Wright, Maillol and Stravinsky. Through May 29.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Special exhibition of European and Near Eastern Embroideries lent from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick; Russian Icons. Through May 30. Annual exhibition of the Museum Drawing Classes for boys and girls. Through May 27. Contemporary American Paintings (Provisional Acquisitions); Prints of Gardens and Gardeners; Etchings of the Thames by Whistler; Etchings by Wenzler Hollar of Bohemia; Early Silver of King's Chapel and Christ Church. Through May. Recent Accessions.

### Exhibitions Outside Boston

**Maine**

**Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum**—Paintings by John Howard Allen. Through May 30.

**Massachusetts**

**Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center**—Sixth Salon of Photography. Through June 16.

**Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art**—Exhibition by students of the Art Department.

**Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum**—Exhibition of Chinese Ritual Bronzes and paintings organized under the auspices of the Mayling Soong Foundation. Through May 31.

**Winchester: Winchester Art Association**—Finger painting by Josephine Murrell and ceramics by residents of Winchester.

**Worcester: Worcester Art Museum**—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

**Rhode Island**

**Providence: Rhode Island School of Design**—Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

**'String Quartet' by Jack Levine**

**In the "Artists for Victory" show, which will open at the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, May 26 and will continue through June 18.**

### B. U. Night at Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concert tonight has been taken over by Boston University and no seats will be available to the public. All other Pop Concerts of the week will be open to the public.

## On the Stage

Elissa Landi, Constance Bennett, and Una Merkel will be guest stars at the Cambridge Summer Theater, Harvard Square, the first three weeks of the season. Miss Landi will be seen in John Van Druten's comedy, "The Damask Cheek," opening on June 7. Miss Bennett will star in Philip Barry's comedy, "Without Love," the week of June 14. Miss Merkel will be seen in "Strictly Dishonorable," the week of June 21.

* * *

The opening of "Sugar 'n' Spice," new revenue which had been scheduled for tonight at the Copley, has now been set for Tuesday night.

* * *

In New York, Helen Hayes and the cast of "Harriet" at Henry Miller's Theater will have a five-week vacation. The company will depart after the performance of Saturday night, June 26, and will resume on Monday evening, Aug. 2.

* * *

On May 31 Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, and Florence Eldridge, of "The Skin of Our Teeth," at the Plymouth Theater, New York, will start their vacations. Miss Bankhead's and Mr. March's parts will be taken by Miriam Hopkins, Conrad Nagel.

* * *

An early summer revival of "The Chauve-Souris" is planned by Leon Greanin, former director-producer for the Jooss Ballet, by arrangement with Mrs. Morris Gest and Mme. Nikita Balieff.

* * *

Lee Wainer is to conduct a summer theater at Tamiment, Pa.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Drama League is conducting a nation-wide playwriting contest, ending Nov. 1, with an offer of $500 and a production of a play "that will advance American and international ideals of democracy, tolerance, justice, and courage." Full-length plays in prose or poetry are to be considered.

* * *

Carol Bruce is to play the role of Julie in the revival of "Show Boat" in Louisville, Ky., starting July 1.

## News of the Dance

The new Jooss productions are mentioned in the May issue of the (London) Dancing Times. One, "Sailor's Fancy," described as a farce-ballet to nautical airs, with Hans Zullig in a leading role, is by Sigurd Leeder; and the other, "Company at the Manor," to an arrangement for two pianos from the Beethoven F major Piano Sonata, is "a glimpse of Thackerayan domesticity tempered somewhat by Mrs. Gaskell influence," by Kurt Jooss. The latter Victorian satire has decor by Doris Zinkeisen.

Also reported in the Dancing Times is the première of the Sadler's Wells Ballet of Frederick Ashton's "The Quest," story adapted by Doris Langley Moore from the first book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," with music composed for it by William Walton. Costumes and décor are by John Piper. Robert Helpmann and Margot Fonteyn have principal roles.

On this ballet, divided into five scenes and an Apotheosis, the Sitter Out bestows high praise. He says:

"Ballet is a synthesis of the arts, but nevertheless one art should stand out above all others, for Dance is the mother of all arts and Ballet can be defined as a theatrical performance in which music, painting, literature and drama act as handmaidens to Dance. Lately the tendency in some English ballets has been to relegate Dance to a subordinate place and there have been times when it has been lost in the whirl of drama, words, and costume. In 'The Quest' Dance, assisted by her handmaidens, is once again mistress of the stage.

"The moment the curtain rises on the raging storm, Dance appears and never leaves the stage until the final chords of the music. Each character and scene is painted by the movements and emotions of the human body in dance-form."

* * *

### Dance in the News

Spontaneous dancing, in the one case as an expression of friendship, in the other as an expression of gratitude, has recently figured in the news.

A number of French sailors, escaping from Guadeloupe—where their plans to seize the cruiser, Jeanne d'Arc, and make their way via the United States to join the Fighting French under General de Gaulle, went amiss—finally landed on a remote beach at the British-owned island of Dominica. They were met by a tribe of unclad natives carrying big knives, and both they and the natives were about equally scared.

Somehow, probably through pantomime, one of the sailors managed to convey the purely friendly intentions of his group. Whereupon the natives responded with the beat of tom-toms and a dance. Soon all were dancing together an impromptu dance of friendship on the beach. After which the sailors were kindly led by their dance-made friends to the British police headquarters, where they were handsomely fed and cared for.

Out in Kansas City, a Negro night club entertainer, acquitted of a murder charge, danced his gratitude (words failing), to the approval of the judge and the satisfaction of the jurors—and himself.

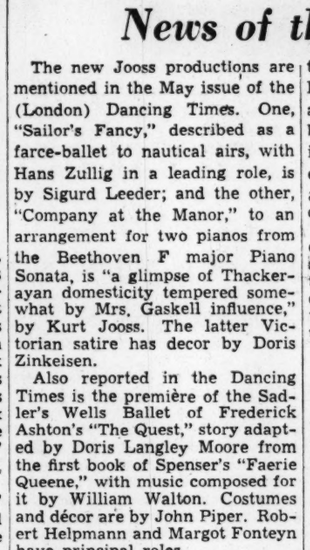
* * *

### Honor Roll

The engaging Buddy Ebsen, tappist, is reported to be leaving the cast of "Good Night Ladies" in Chicago for the Army on June 1.

### To Conduct San Carlo

George Schick, formerly musical director of the Prague Opera and of Covent Garden, London, has been engaged by Fortune Gallo to be one of the conductors at the Center Theater during the 12-day season of the San Carlo Opera Company, opening May 26, when Mr. Schick will make his New York debut.



Lucas-Pritchard

**Peggy Romano**

In "Junior Miss," continuing at the Colonial.

## 'Spring Song' From Russia Makes Debut at the Exeter

Fresh evidence is at hand that art, whether serious or frivolous, is not being mislaid or overlooked in the U. S. S. R. even during war. This may be a dubiously pedantic way to begin reporting upon the lyric beguilements, the warm and sunny disposition of "Spring Song," which opened at the Exeter Theater on Sunday. Its music was composed, says the program, by Dmitri Kabalevsky, "with eager assistance from Bach, Handel, and Haydn." Thus, the foreword sets the playful key for the romance about a young composer of a popular operetta who falls in love with the daughter of Professor Voronov, a strict classicist and teacher of organ at a Leningrad conservatory.

"Spring Song" pulls out a good many of the accepted stops for the boy-meets-girl romance, but the resulting effects are treated with the freshness and rich humor of Russian comedy at its best. And though some may feel that Leningrad goes out a little to meet Hollywood in the matter of clothes and a touch of glamour, there is no compromise with character as character or art as art. For, when Professor Voronov's daughter secretly revolts from the classics to sing Alexei Mukhin's popular operetta to a people's triumph, Mukhin graciously follows this success by composing a serious tone poem for organ (papa), voice (pretty daughter), orchestra and chorus—which Mukhin conducts himself. What could be more harmonious?

Under Alexander Ivanovsky's precisely pitched direction, "Spring Song" is full of good humor and good humanity. As Sima, the heroine, Ludmila Tzelikovskaya gives another of her appealing and clear-voiced performances. Piotr Kadochnikov's Mukhin is a winningly shy, earnest, and intense young man who respects his talent but does not overestimate his own importance. Nikolai Konovalov plays Voronov with humorous professorial dignity. Sergei Martinson, as a morose pseudo-genius, makes a hilarious business of imitating a short passage for flute and bassoon from his "physiological symphony in four paroxysms."

There are a number of other equally amiable people involved in "Spring Song." Of these, one should certainly mention Trina Pavlovskaya and Andrei Orlov as a pair of ebullient variety song and dance artistes from the old school, and Vladimir Gardin as Johann Sebastian, who spirits himself on to the scene to teach Professor Voronov a lesson, illustrate the moral, and cap the climax of a first rate film musical.

The companion feature is the second run "Young Mr. Pitt," with Robert Donat in the leading role.

* * *

### 'Ladies' Day'

"Ladies' Day," a farce about baseball players and their wives, is the screen feature at the RKO Boston.

Lupe Velez as the fiery wife of the team's champion pitcher keeps him pretty much upset. So some of the other wives abduct her and keep her under cover during the next to last game in the series, though not without some violently funny efforts on her part to get free. They plan to keep her hidden even during the final and deciding game, but she gets loose, and a good thing, too, for her Wacky is pining away for her.

Eddie Albert makes a humorous figure of Wacky, and other contributors to the causes for laughter are Patsy Kelly, Max Baer, Jerome Cowan, and Iris Adrian.

### Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy, with Richard Kollmar as both producer and leading player. The cast includes Muriel Angelus, Mary Small, George Zoritch, Jane Deering, Jeni Le Gon, Bob Howard, Jane Kean, and Ralph Bunker. Book and lyrics are by George Marion, Jr.; music by Thomas ("Fats") Waller. Dances were directed by Robert Alton, setting designed by George C. Jenkins, and costumes by Miles White. Curtain at 8:30.

Bruno

**Elisabeth Houston**

In "The Merry Widow," coming to the Boston Opera House Thursday.

## Screen News

Mischa Auer, Joan Davis, and Kay Kyser with his orchestra, are to be in the RKO musical, "Around the World," to be directed by Alan

* * *

Metro announces that the Andy Hardy series is to be continued.

* * *

Laraine Day and Signe Hasso, Metro players, are to be used by Cecil B. DeMille in his Paramount production, "The Story of Dr. Wassell," in which Gary Cooper is to be starred.

* * *

Michele Morgan, Frank Sinatra, Leon Errol, Marcy McGuire, and the dance team of Paul and Grace Hartman are to be in RKO's screen version of the Broadway musical, "Higher and Higher."

* * *

Claude Rains' contract with Warner Brothers has been renewed and he will appear in their film, "Passage to Marseilles."

* * *

The bands of Spike Jones and Vaughn Monroe are to appear in Metro's "Meet the People," with the King Sisters.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Wilbur**—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Plymouth**—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Music

**Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music**—Concert by the Lambda chapter of the Sigma Alpha Iota. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

### Films in Boston

**Esquire**—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 1:45, 5, 9:20. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:23, 4:45, 8.

**Exeter**—"Spring Song," a Russian film. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

**Fenway**—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

**Fine Arts**—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negret. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

**Kenmore**—"Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 4:30, 8.

**Keith Memorial**—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:10, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

**Metropolitan**—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40.

**Majestic**—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan." 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:35. "You Can't Take It With You." 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

**Modern**—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joan Porter. 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

**Orpheum**—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 11:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

**Paramount—Edge of Darkness,"** Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

**RKO-Boston**—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alpino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:25 9:05.

**Scollay**—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"The Road to Tokyo," "Army Show," "Screen Snapshots No. 7," "Aqua Aces," "Army Doctor," "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

**Telepix**—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo," "Swimming Stars," "Disney Satire," "Doctors at War," "Hobbies," "Supermouse Cartoon," "Fort Belvoir," "Monterrey, Mexico," newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

**Uptown**—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:20, 6, 9:40.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:05.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capital**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

**Allston**: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Clancy Street Boys," Leo Gorcey. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Johnny Doughboy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

**Coolidge Corner**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Happy, Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian**: "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 1:50, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 8.

**Harvard**: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Shorts. 2, 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester**: "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

**Codman Square**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

**Franklin**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 8:10. "Mug Town." 2:05, 7, 9:45.

**Park**: "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 1:45 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The New Canada," Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:36, 5:46, 8:56.

**Mystic**: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Dr Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:15, 8:35.

**Maplewood**: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2:02 7:47. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:21, 9:06.

**Orpheum**: "Mug Town," Dead End Kids. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:15, 8:25.

**Strand**: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 3:15, 8:30. "He's My Guy" Joan Davis. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "The Powers Girl," Ann Shirley, George Murphy. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 8.

**MEDFORD—Medford**: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

**Follwer**: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Strictly in the Groove."

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien. "Omaha Trail," Pamela Blake. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Lady Bodyguard," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

**QUINCY — Quincy**: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "The Purple V," J. Archer, M. McLeod. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It," the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "The Fighting Engineers."

**Strand**: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Ellen Walker. "White Cargo," Dorothy Lamour, Walter Pidgeon.

**Capitol**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crews," Richard Arlen.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo**: "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenney Baker. 2:09, 7:53. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:38, 9:12.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Brooklyn Orchid."

**Coolidge**: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 2:15, 7:45. Continuous every Sunday starting at 5 p. m.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Jimmy Lydon.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester**: "Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin.

**WINTHROP—Winthrop and State**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.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# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

## "Repent ye . . . , and be converted"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CONVERSION includes more than the mere acceptance of religious doctrines or tenets, however significant and progressive these may seem to be. Genuine conversion implies a complete change of thought from a material to a spiritual basis, to a new and spiritual outlook on life. Through spiritual understanding the old man is put off and the new man is put on. In other words, the carnal or material concept of man is exchanged for the spiritual or true concept of being.

Repentance and conversion are closely related. According to the Greek root, to repent means to think differently. Mankind's greatest need is a change in the basis of thought from matter to Spirit. Only through such a change is harmony attained, because matter has no stability or permanence. According to the false corporeal senses, life, substance, and intelligence are material, and man is subject to decay and dissolution.

But this false sense of man is not the real man, of whom Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475): **"Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science. Man is idea, the image, of Love."** An enlightening definition of God is given in Science and Health (p. 587): **"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."** Great numbers of thinkers are accepting these definitions of God and man, and as a result are demonstrating a greater degree of harmony in their experience.

The need of those who still cling to a corporeal and limited sense of good is to think differently, to repent. In the words of Scripture (Acts 3:19), **"Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."**

* * *

Christ Jesus applied the law of God in the solution of every problem that confronted him, and with good effect. He healed the sick, walked on the water, fed the multitude, and raised the dead in spite of the so-called material law that such accomplishments were impossible. He reformed the sinner by showing him how to think differently.

Whatever the problem may be which confronts the individual, the solution is to be found in spiritual understanding. Through the recognition of the spiritual nature of man and the daily demonstration of Godlike qualities, error is overcome. In a time of impending accident, on the battlefield, or when threatened with lack and limitation, the understanding which Christian Science gives of the spiritual nature of God and man has proved a present help. In the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 46:1), **"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."**

The great transgression that calls for repentance is the belief in more than one God, more than one Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 428, 429), **"It is a sin to believe that aught can overpower omnipotent and eternal Life, and this Life must be brought to light by the understanding that there is no death, as well as by other graces of Spirit."** When we fully understand that there is but one God, one Mind, we shall demonstrate the unreality of evil and the allness of good. The real man is never in danger, never in bondage to sickness and fear, never limited or in want. The knowledge, even in a degree, of man's indissoluble spiritual relationship with the Father lifts human consciousness above pain and despair and brings harmony and happiness.

* * *

Error implies a mistaken sense of God and man, and this mistaken sense presents pictures that are terrifying to those who do not understand the unreal and illusive nature of evil. Those who have gained some understanding of the true nature of God and man are not disturbed by claims of evil, whether expressed as destruction, disease, dissolution, or disintegration. These false mental pictures have no more reality than the belief that two and two equals five. The latter is a mathematical error, the former a mistaken sense of God and His creation. Looking at the stars through a defective telescope we see distorted stars; but only those who know nothing of astronomy are deceived by this appearance. The astronomer is not deceived. His scientific knowledge corrects the view presented by the imperfect lens.

Error seems to abound in the world about us, but this condition is only seeming. The world of God's creating is harmonious. We must think differently, repent, and refuse to believe that evil can overpower good, or that error can hold the ascendancy. Proportionately as we understand God and exchange beliefs of corporeal sense for the facts of true existence we prove the allness of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## Because Of A Wrong Note

TOSCANINI IS AMONG the many people who consult the music collection of the Library of Congress in Washington. He has found it helpful at times when the authenticity of certain notes in the scores of Berlioz, Weber, and Beethoven were called into question. Usually he looks up the doubtful scores when he is in Washington, but once he managed to consult the Library while he was rehearsing on the stage of Carnegie Hall. The Philharmonic was rehearsing Carl von Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," when he suddenly felt convinced that a certain note, as printed on the Philharmonic's score of the piece, could not possibly be right, although it was always played as printed. Calling Max Smith over, Toscanini asked him to telephone Carl Engel at the Library of Congress in Washington, and see if by any chance the original manuscript was there. The answer came back, "Yes, the manuscript is here, but Mr. Engel is at his office in New York." Smith then telephoned Engel in New York. Engel asked Smith to sing to him the phrase with the doubtful note as it stood in the Philharmonic's score. Smith sang it over the telephone. Engel then called up Washington and sang the phrase to an assistant at the Library, who stood at the telephone with the original score in his hand, to compare what he heard with what was written in the original. They didn't agree on one note—the disputed one—so Washington sang the correct phrase back to Engel, who sang it to Smith and got Smith to sing it back to him to check it. Then Smith came back to the Philharmonic stage and sang it to Toscanini, who was perfectly delighted to find that he had been right about the questioned note, so he changed it on the Philharmonic's score.—From "Music with a Feather Duster," by ELIZABETH MITCHELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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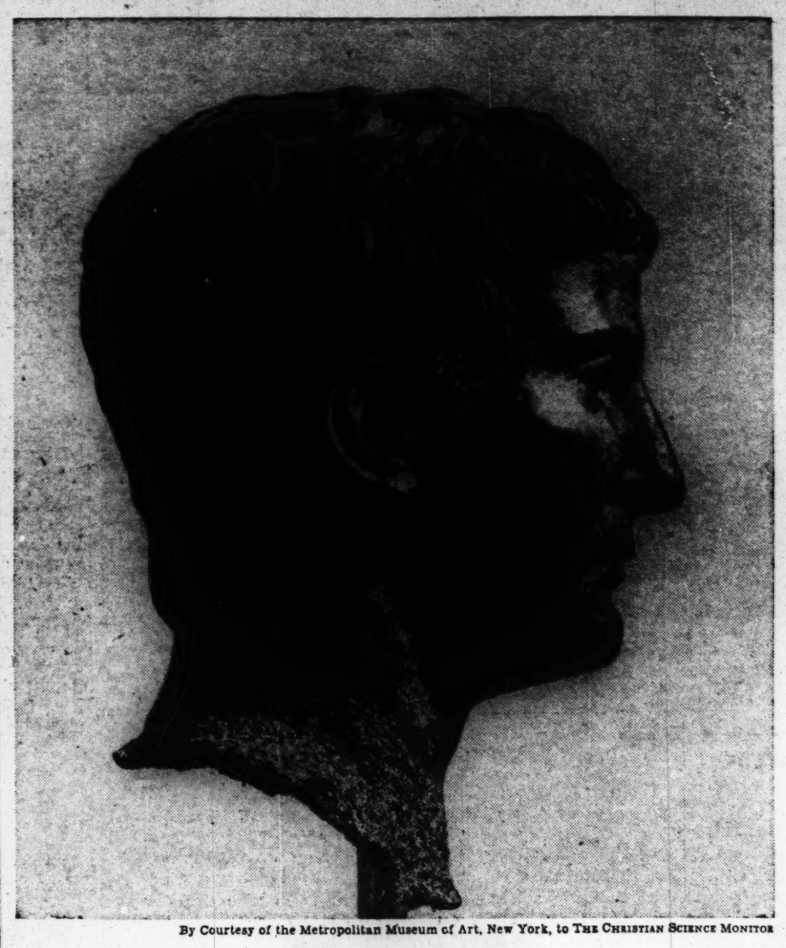

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRONZE HEAD OF AGRIPPA

THE ANCIENT ROMANS are marked in the chronicles of art for their great skill in modeling realistic portraits. In the era of Augustus, there was, however, a departure from this manner of portrayal. The sculptor tended to overlook the specific details of feature and form; instead, he idealized his model, informed him with grace and refinement. In this the Romans emulated the Greeks, whose artistic accomplishments they held in high esteem.

Agrippa (63–12 B. C.) was the son-in-law of Augustus. He was a man of many accomplishments, a general and a statesman. He was responsible for the victory at Actium, which gave the Romans world mastery and he did much to improve the city of Rome, constructing baths and porticos, building aqueducts, planning gardens. He was the first to institute the custom of exhibiting works of art.

This bronze head of Agrippa comes from Susa, near Turin. When it was discovered, there were also found fragments of a bronze statue and a dedicatory inscription. The strong features of Agrippa have been indicated, but not with the realistic decisiveness of a marble head of him in the Louvre. This, it is believed, is due to the Augustan tendency toward idealization.

D. A.

## "All God's Chillun Got Shoes"

DAY AFTER DAY the Arab ice-boy crept, like a diminutive shadow, from one house to another with his blocks of ice dripping on his shoulder. His father had made a bargain with the ice-seller, and the child was now earning thirty piasters a month for carrying his chilly burden. Not that Mohammed himself saw any of the money. At the end of the month, his father hung around the ice-seller's door, all day if need be, so as to claim the handful of piasters which he strung on a wisp of rag and carried off to some unknown destination. Mohammed felt no particular resentment. He had never considered the inequalities of the world. They were part of the general pattern of life. He was accustomed to cold, hunger, and his own complete unimportance. There had never been anything else. The swarming children in those grim recesses of the Old City of Jerusalem all lived from day to day, much as he did.

Mohammed's home was the corner of a large and gloomy room in which six families lived. Things might have been worse. There was usually bread, and always there was edible refuse in the fruit and vegetable market. It was not so bad in summer-time; but the winter was approaching, and the first rains had already fallen. The wind blew through his single cotton garment and the wet stones struck chill to his bare feet. It had been the same last winter. It would always be so.

* * *

Dorothea used to see him come into her courtyard, where he would be met by the cook; then the white ice-chest would be opened and the heavy block of ice slid inside. He would disappear as silently as he had come. Indeed, he hardly seemed to be a human creature.

It was a long time before he came alive to Dorothea, who had a big household and many claims on her time and attention. Slowly her conscience began to prick her, when she saw his bare feet on the wet stones of her courtyard.

"Have you no shoes, oh, boy?" she asked in her halting Arabic.

"None," he replied, apparently without a gleam of interest.

"Allah Kareem" (God is generous), she said gravely. "Come here."

Drawing the wisp of a child into the house, she fetched pencil and paper and, making him stand on the sheet, she drew a line round one bony little foot. Mohammed had no idea what the tall lady might be doing to him, but he felt no harm and supposed it was all right.

For some days, Dorothea was unusually busy, but Mohammed's footprint was folded in her handbag, and she waited for a chance to visit the Arab shoe-market near the Holy Sepulchre. Whenever she saw Mohammed, she said: "I know you need shoes. Only remember, God is generous." The child would give her a wan look of recognition. Three days later, she called him into the house a second time and planted him on a chair. Though nine years of age, he was as light as a child of seven. Then she produced a pair of locally-made sandal shoes, closed at the toes. They were slightly too large, as she had planned, but a wad of cotton wool soon put that right. It was a deep satisfaction to her.

* * *

As for Mohammed, he was clearly delighted. He took a deep breath and said: "Allah Kareem!" It may have been his first prayer. Then he slid off the chair and into the courtyard. Dorothea peeped out of her bedroom window and saw him running down the drive. He was taking great strides, as though he felt himself to be a giant in seven league boots.

The next time he appeared with his ice, he was wearing thick woolen stockings in addition to the shoes. Altogether he looked different, for he was smiling happily.

That was the last Dorothea saw of him, for the winter was upon them and the ice season had come to an end.

C. J. G.

## Testimony to Greek Art

OF ALL THAT THE GREEKS DID, only a small part has come down to us and we have no means of knowing if we have their best. It would be strange if we had. In the convulsions of that world of long ago, there was no law that guaranteed to art the survival of the fittest. But this little remnant preserved by the haphazard of chance shows the high-water mark reached in every region of thought and beauty the Greeks entered. No sculpture comparable to theirs; no buildings ever more beautiful; no writings superior. Prose, always late of development, they had time only to touch upon, but they left masterpieces. History has yet to find a greater exponent than Thucydides; outside of the Bible there is no poetical prose that can touch Plato. In poetry they are all but supreme; no epic is to be mentioned with Homer; no odes to be set beside Pindar; of the four masters of the tragic stage three are Greek. Little is left of all this wealth of great art: the sculptures, defaced and broken into bits, have crumbled away; the buildings are fallen; the paintings gone forever; of the writings, all lost but a very few. We have only the ruin of what was; the world has had no more than that for well on to two thousand years; yet these few remains of the mighty structure have been a challenge and an incitement to men ever since and they are among our possessions today which we value as most precious. There is no danger now that the world will not give the Greek genius full recognition. Greek achievement is a fact universally acknowledged.—From "The Great Age of Greek Literature," by EDITH HAMILTON. (New York: Norton.)

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*"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"*
JESUS

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## "טהום תשובה און בעקעהרט אייך"

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

דאָס אָנגעהמען פון אן אסובה שליסט אויך פיעל מעהר ווי בלויז דאָס אָנגעהמען פון רעליגיעזע לעהרעס. אַדער גרונד-זעצע, ס׳ מאכט נים אויס ווי וויכטיג און פֿראָגרעסיוו זיי זאָלען נים זיין. אמתדיגע אום-עכערוגונג בעריכט א ענטצליכען עכדערונג פון דעם גע-דאנק, פון א מאָטיוו צו א בייסזיגער באַזיס, צו א נייען און גייסטיגען אויסקום אויפן לעבען. דורך גייסטיג פֿערשטענדניס מהום מען אוים דעם אלטען מענש און מען מהום אן דעם נייען מענש. דאָס מיינט, אז דער שפֿרעכליכער אַדער מאָטעריאלישער בעגריף פון דעם מענשען ווערט אויסגעביטן פאר דעם גיי-סטיגען אַדער וואהרען בעגריף פון קריסטענטום.

תשובה מהאָן און אומענדערונג זיינען נאָהנטע קרובים. דאָס וואָרט תשובה זאָגט דאָס גריכישען וואָרצעל מיינט צו דענקען אַנדערש. די גרעסטע בעדערפענש פון דער מענשהייט איז די נויט צו בייטען זייער באָמס פון זייער דענקען פון א מאָטעריעלען צו א גייסטיגען שטאַנדפונקט. נאָר דורך אזא עכדערונג קען מען דער-גרייכען הארמאָניע, דען די מאָטעריע האָט נים קיין בישטענדיגקייט און נים קיין דויערהאפטיגקייט. לויט די מאלשע קרעפֿטליכע חושים איז דאָס לעבען, די סובסטאנץ, און אינטעלעקטועלע, מאָטעריאל, אדער מענש איז אונטערוואָרפען צו דער פֿרעדערבונג און עכליך ווערט ער צוגאנגען.

אַבער דויזער פאלשער בעגריף פון דעם מענשען איז נים דער ווירקליכער מענש, פון וועמען מערי בייקער עדדי שרייבט (וויסענשאפט און געזונט טים א שליסעל צו "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. צו די היילונג שריפטען, ד. 475): "דער מענש איז גייסטיג און פאל-קאָמען, און ווייל ער איז גייסטיג און פאלקאָמען, מוז ער אזוי פערשטאַנען ווערען אין קריסטשען סיינס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט). דער מענש איז אידעע, דאָס בילד פון דער ליבע." א בעליבטסטע דעפיניציעז פון גאָט ווערט גענומען אין „וויסענשאפט און געזונט-(ד. 587): "דער גרויסער איך בין: דער אל-וויסענדער, אל-זעהענדער, אל-ווירקענדער, אל-וויזער, אל-ליבענדער, און אייבינער; פרינציפ; נעמיטה; זעעלע; גייסט; לעבען; וואהרהייט; ליבע; אלע סובסטאנץ; אינטע-לינגענץ." א גרויסע צאָהל דענקער נעהמען אן דיזע דעפיניציאנען פון גאָט און פון דעם מענשען, און אלץ רעזולטאָט בעקומען זיי א גרעסערעם מאָס האַרמאָניע אין זייער ערפאַהרונג.

די נויט פון די יקנוע וועלכע האַלטען זיך אן מיט גרויס עפֿעקטיוס אן זייער קרעפֿטליכען און בעשרענקטען בעגריף פון נאָטעס איז צו דענקען אַנדערש, צו מהאָן תשובה. אין די ווערטער פון די היילונג שריפטען (אפֿענבארונג ג:19), "דרום מהום תשובה און בעקעהרט אייך, אז אייערע זינד

## Smell of the Sea

AEGINA HAD A busy little harbor; the sea and the land were constantly merging across the wall, in endless traffic back and forth. The harbor water was always earth colored with clay dust and sweepings from the town; the carriage road and the walk were kept damp with sprinklings of brine and smelled of the sea. One caïque loaded pottery, while another next to it unloaded a catch of fish. The west arm of the wall was reserved for the drying and mending of nets; fishermen were always there, loafing and resting from a night's work or preparing their nets and equipment for another trip. On the ends of the quay men cleaned sponges, painted and repaired old boats, and built new ones. The town had a marine air, reminding one repeatedly of the sea. The awnings in front of the coffeehouses were rigged sailor-fashion; the shops displayed divers' suits, oats, anchors, sail cloth, and boat lanterns; the restaurants and taverns offered red mullet and octopus; the warehouses stored sponges.—From "People of Poros—A Portrait of a Greek Island Village," by PETER GRAY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

## To the Old City of Damascus

THE CENTRE OF BEIRUT is the Cannon Square. At its lower end stands a wonderful building constructed of the Syrian stone used by the Crusaders in building their castles, that turns a dark golden yellow beneath the sun and the moisture-laden wind—a glowing color rarely found in stone. The building is the old seraglio that formerly served as the palace of the Turkish governors. Beside the seraglio a street leads down to the harbour with its tiny local railway, its agencies and offices, its modern steamers and old sailing vessels. Upwards, directly upwards from the Cannon Square, the road leads to Damascus. It runs straight past little clumps of pines, winds through the many summer resorts of the Lebanon, coming ever closer to the snows, and always with a view back over the spreading city and the violet-blue sea beyond. Then the road plunges down the other side into the warm fertile plain in which stands Baalbek, and continues in a straight line toward the next range of mountains with their snow-covered crests—the Anti-Lebanon. On the other side of the Anti-Lebanon at the foot of the mountains and on the edge of the desert, closely hemmed in by hot, dry, yellow hills, lies Damascus encircled by oases of fruit trees and not by dusty palms, a refreshingly green-leafed tree standing in the court of each of its old houses, and the tumbling waters of the Barada flowing criss-cross through its streets. . . .

Only when one stands on the wide, burning-hot, asphalt streets of the modern European quarter is it possible to appreciate the marvellous way in which the old city of Damascus—so often destroyed and as often restored—was built. The broad streets in the bazaars are roofed and vaulted; broken rays of light penetrate, but no heat. The open streets are so narrow and the houses on either side so high that there is always a strip of shade along the walls. The houses that show smooth, forbidding walls toward the outside are built round little green, tree-shaded gardens. The sparkling and rippling waters of the Barada are caught in stone basins before they resume their subterranean journey. The lower rooms are eighteen to twenty-four feet in height in order that they may remain cool. No house is without its garden room built with three walls and a roof, and open on the fourth, the north, side on to a garden.—From "Minaret and Pipeline," by MARGARET BOVERL. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

## *Heart of the Wood*

Still: so still—
No bar of sun
Through cobweb spun
On this green dark.
No sky-assaulting urgent lark
With silver note to spill:
Only the drill
Of one woodpecker's arrogant bill
Thrust into bark—
Otherwise, still!

No shattering fear
Penetrates here:
Absent from ill
We stand so near
The small wild creatures' ancient laws:
In this vast, calm
Primeval pause
Divorced a space
From sense of harm,
Letting a world go by at will;
Holding the heart serene and still.

EDNA MEAD

# Intimate Message: Washington

*Uncanning the Food Conference* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It is greatly to be hoped that the United Nations Food Conference here at Hot Springs, Va., soon recovers from the bungling and bad management which have marked its inception and its first week of deliberations.

It deserves to recover public confidence because its purposes are important, its motives are constructive, and its work is manifestly being carried forward by the representatives of 45 nationalities with the greatest integrity and good will.

The conference began under grave handicaps—all unnecessary—and only this week end has been redeemed from the last of them. It was summoned hastily, so hastily that its first opening date had to be postponed. There wasn't sufficient time to assemble and distribute for common study thorough research data. The Secretariat was thrown together at the last minute by the State Department and although under the circumstances an able group was assembled, an all-United States Secretariat for a 45-nation conference is far from ideal.

Finally, President Roosevelt from the very first sought to erect an impenetrable screen or censorship around the whole conference with the result that the first meeting of the United Nations dealing with postwar problems, which every delegate agrees can accomplish nothing without public sentiment behind it, had superimposed upon it an atmosphere of suspicion and suppressionism.

All of the liabilities have now been effectively lifted from the shoulders of the conference, although not until grave damage has been done. The White House effort to keep correspondents away from the delegates, the distorted and disingenuous explanation of why the restrictions were placed on the press, the elaborate armed guard, all suggested that something very secret was being hatched.

**Opportunity for Isolationists**

This offered the political enemies of international co-operation just the publicity-seeking opportunity which they wanted and last week we had comic (charitable word) Congressmen breathlessly bursting into the Hot Springs hotel screaming "diabolical plot" and demanding admittance to all the executive sessions of all the delegations, and one of them finally arranging with a photographer to take his picture with a soldier handing him a bag (not his own) and ushering him out of the hotel.

The impropriety of their demand—an impropriety with which they were perfectly familiar—is illustrated by the fact that Congress itself does not allow Senators and Representatives to attend executive meetings of congressional committees of which they are not members.

The President's original suppressionist plans, as unneeded by the conference as they were unsatisfactory to the correspondents, were, as the protests became too strong, considerably diluted even before the conference opened. At first the correspondents were "invited" not to cover the conference. Then the correspondents were to be kept off even the grounds of the hotel. The news was to be funneled through official handouts from time to time, with no questions asked. No wonder people began to think something funny—or phony—was up.

Nothing funny, nor phony, was up, and this made it the more tragic that this meeting of the United Nations should be so handicapped by a presidential whim—and a very dangerous whim, too. But of all the original intended limitations there remained only the one restriction which kept the newspapermen from getting the news firsthand from original sources by seeing the delegates in the hotel at such times as the conference committees were not in session. This is not a matter of convenience alone; it is a basic condition of effective, free reporting that the news should not be limited merely to the formalized channels of particular committee chairmen.

**Freedom of the Press Also**

The lifting of this final restriction will be an asset to the conference and it was removed only because it was evident that not the press, but the conference, was suffering. The White House never did want to give up its whim and to the last Mr. Roosevelt was publicly insisting, in effect, that the correspondents here were asking to see the delegates in their baths. He evidently thought that was a clever way of blurring the issue and suggesting that the press was requesting, as were a couple of windmill Congressmen, to sit in on the executive sessions of the committees. There was no truth in that statement; it was not true, and Judge Marvin Jones, President of the conference, with his characteristic fairness, said so for the record.

The final restriction was removed because the American delegation asserted its independence and took its view direct to the White House. No other delegation at any time wanted it.

The conference today draws a sigh of relief and perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will come to see the full truth of the statement with which he opened the conference last Tuesday when he said that each of the four freedoms "is dependent upon the other." Freedom from want cannot be achieved through a denial of the facilities of freedom of the press.

The United Nations Food Conference has no secrets to conceal and has never wanted to conceal them. The only "diabolical plot" it is hatching is a better-fed world. No international conference I have ever attended has carried forward its work with more candor, competence and flexibility.

In the words of the conference's amiable presiding officer, the infectious Judge Jones, "Let's give the delegates a great big hand."

# Food 'Declaration of Independence' Is Charted

**British delegate at United Nations Conference declares colonial and backward nations must gain economic freedom, a long step on road to self-government, to insure full development of world's resources.**

By Roscoe Drummond
*Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 23—A declaration of economic independence for colonial and backward countries—a long step on the road to self-government — was placed before the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture today.

It came, significantly, from Richard K. Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and head of his Government's delegation.

"We shall fail to reach our objective if any part of the world is forced to remain in permanent dependence on the special help of others," he said.

Such a state of affairs, he declared, would not lead to the full development of the world's collective economic resources and would in the long run be harmful to international relationships.

**Britain's Purpose**

Mr. Law told the Conference that it was the purpose of the British Government to help "evolve an economic system in which it will be possible for all men and all nations to create wealth and earn their livelihood in co-operation with their fellows, each contributing according to his ability and circumstances."

At the same time, the first country to be liberated from Axis conquest, Ethiopia, came before the United Nations meeting today to express its gratitude for its liberation and to signalize its return to the ranks of free peoples by pledging its agricultural resources to the prosecution of the war and to a better-fed postwar world.

Wilma Deressa, Chairman of the Ethiopian delegation, characterized his presence at the Conference as "a merited reward for the courageous resistance that our people have made during six terrible years of totalitarian war waged against our nation. He told this story of what the Ethiopians have been doing for these six years to earn their now realized freedom:

**Ethiopian Contribution**

He said, "Few people in the world know the part played by brave Ethiopian soldiers in weakening the power of the aggressors in Africa. By means of permanent guerrilla warfare against the army of occupation, by continued insurrections and passive resistance to all that the enemy Government wish to impose, the small Ethiopian nation was able to sap the economic and military strength of a great power, thus preparing the road for the Allied army when the moment for war of liberation had arrived.

"Fewer still realize the contribution made by Ethiopian patriot forces in freeing this country from the yoke of the Fascist aggressor. These soldiers were for the most part unarmed or poorly armed, but they managed to accomplish great deeds. In doing so, Ethiopian soldiers have undoubtedly contributed to the common victory for which we all work and pray. We are pleased at having been given the opportunity to participate and help in so far as we can in building a new and better postwar world, which is the pivot of the policy of the President of the United States as embodied in the Atlantic Charter."

It was a carefully developed statement of policy which Mr. Law prepared both for the Conference and for the press it sought to crystallize the main goal before the delegates.

"When the last battle of the war has been won," he stated, "it will be our task to secure freedom from want. In the terms of our discussions here at Hot Springs, it will be the goal of the United Nations and their associates to ensure to all mankind a supply of food which is secure, adequate, and suitable.

**Urged as Common Goal**

"It is the view of the United Kingdom delegation that this Conference should go on record as stating that this is the common goal of the Governments here represented. We should pledge ourselves to make the better nutrition of all our peoples a primary objective of policy."

In view of the anticipated food shortage after the war, Mr. Law urged early international arrangements to encourage the maximum production of commodities most needed and recommended to achieve this end the formation of an international production program and the maintenance of some kind of machinery for the co-ordinated purchase, allocation, and transportation of such commodities.

The British delegation held that the goal of an adequately fed world will "involve setting our hand to a task which has never before been deliberated or attempted and which will tax all our energies of mind and will. It will involve not only an alteration in methods of production, but also an improvement of consumption habits of millions of people and an expansion of international trade to levels never before attained."

It advocated subsidizing the production and consumption of protective foods, like milk, by the provision of hot communal meals for school children and by price adjustments which would encourage the consumer to buy nutritionally desirable foods, and recorded itself in support of United Nations agencies of price stabilization and internationally held buffer stocks, also sponsored by the United States.

Associated Press

**British Delegates at Food Conference**

British delegates at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture (left to right): Richard Law, Chairman of the British Delegation; R. R. Enfield and F. L. Engledow, of Ministry of Agriculture.

Wide World

**Women of Two Nations Meet**

Meeting at the delegates' reception at the United Nations Food Conference, Miss Josephine Schain (right), on the receiving line as the only woman delegate of the United States, greets Margaret Shufeldt of Great Britain, adviser to the Conference.

# The Country Speaks: Alaska

*'May the North Star Be the Forty-Ninth'* ..... *By Fergus Hoffman*

As typical as it is romantic is an old Alaskan saying: "Here's to the 48 stars in the American flag. May the North Star be the forty-ninth." It's a picturesque slogan, but that's about all. Even in the minds of the most progressive social planners, statehood for Alaska is a long way off, although Senators William Langer of North Dakota and Pat McCarran have introduced a bill in Congress to change the Territory's political status immediately.

But Alaska is not yet ready for the burden of statehood and most Alaskans recognize the fact. An antiquated tax system which makes Alaskans the most lightly taxed people under the "Stars and Stripes" and a financial strait jacket imposed by the Alaska Organic Act, which forbids the Territory from contracting indebtedness of any kind, have kept the Territory far from attaining any sort of economic independence. To cut loose the multiple financial ties by which the Federal Government subsidizes Alaska at the present time could result only in chaos. The mere expense of collecting taxes in the northland has kept the Territorial Legislature from imposing an income tax and, so far, all efforts have failed to collect a more equitable tax from the absentee corporations which annually drain millions of dollars in fish and gold from the Territory.

**New Demands on Financial Resources**

With increasing wartime centralization of government, Alaska is becoming more—not less—dependent upon the national treasury. Postwar problems of financing wartime airfields and highways, plus the anticipated relocation efforts which will open new areas to settlement by returning veterans, inevitably most devolve upon Washington because Alaska cannot solve them. With roughly only 80,000 residents, only a small percentage of whom are potential taxpayers, Alaska is in no position to launch a drive for statehood.

However, Anthony J. Dimond, the Territory's voteless but not powerless delegate to Congress, has introduced a bill to permit Alaskans to elect their own Governor—and that suits Alaskans right down to bedrock. The Dimond measure closely follows the terms of a memorial to Congress which was approved at the recently concluded biennial session of the Territorial Legislature.

Dr. Ernest Gruening is the present Governor of Alaska. He likes Alaska but Alaskans don't like him, and there is common loss. Dr. Gruening, no politician when he first arrived at Governor's Mansion in Juneau, lately has played politics fast and thick but his maneuverings have come too little and too late. Anyone with clear insight into the woes which beset Alaska and a determination to correct them was destined for a fall—and the Governor fell hard. Assailing the absentee ownership system, he ran head on into an old and established lobby which defeated him resoundingly at every turn; the public, far from standing up for the underdog, resented the Governor as a newcomer and resented his efforts to change the status quo. Alaskans long have been accustomed to Governors who confined their activities to social gatherings, while the politicians and lobbyists ran the government. The Governor traditionally was a figurehead, appointed and paid by the Federal Government.

**New Material Looms for Governorship**

During the recent legislative session the Governor managed to veto enough measures to increase his unpopularity by about 100 per cent, but that was all he accomplished. During the closing days of the session, Dr. Ruth Gruber, Special Agent for Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, told a Juneau audience that the Alaska Legislature was "a splendid example of democracy at work." The Alaskans laughed, being more inclined to agree with her earlier private comment that the Legislature was a "political science laboratory."

The next time—1945—Governor Gruening may have a better chance to force his ideas into law by legislative action. Congress has approved a larger Legislature and the Governor may be able to control enough of the new votes to obtain satisfactory action. But if Delegate Dimond's bill becomes law, the new Legislature won't be worrying about Governor Gruening, because the only man in the Territory who can command a heavy popular vote is the man who didn't even have an opponent in the last territorial elections for congressional delegate—Tony Dimond. He may not want to be Governor, of course, but if his bill becomes law, he will undoubtedly be the public's No. 1 candidate.

# To Change the Subject:

*Greetings at a Northern British Port* ..... *By M. B. E. S.*

"Good morning." "Good morning." "Good Morning." So many times have I answered "Good morning" in the past few minutes that it is transmitted to my pen. But now the last carriage is by and the train is disappearing into the distance. At every coach window stood olive-skinned Italians, smiling and nodding as they said "Good morning" with a perfect English accent. At windows where they were not so sure of themselves it was just a big smile and a polite nod.

These Italians were prisoners taken during Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advance with his Eighth Army from El Alamein and they have been brought to this country for agricultural work. Instead of scowls and gesticulations, which one might have expected from a beaten enemy, these Italians seemed to be delighted with their lot and to be enjoying the excursion. And certainly no one, except those in the know, would have taken them for prisoners of war. The only clue was the colored circle on the back of their clothing which in many cases was British, particularly the warm pullovers.

The prisoners had been brought to Britain in a famous new trans-Atlantic liner and their accommodation in peacetime would have cost them a year of their soldier's pay. They were escorted from their berths to the gangway, from there to the landing stage and thence to the waiting train. No chains or manacles or screens for the eyes were used and the prisoners were able to look around in obvious curiosity.

On the way over those who were able to speak English had asked if such and such a place were still standing and, when told it was, were inclined to be dubious. But any doubts they may have had about certain prominent buildings at this port of disembarkation were dispelled by the view before their own eyes. Conversation with prisoners is forbidden but it is inevitable that there should be some conversation with those whose duty it is to accommodate them. It was during these conversations that the Italians picked up English phrases. They were particularly proud of their "Good morning."

In the few minutes before the signal gave "Track clear" for the train to take the prisoners to their British stations, I strolled the length of the platform looking at the Italians. Some were playing cards and I thought this a direct contrast to British prisoners in Italian hands who were prevented from receiving playing cards from the British Red Cross which is obliged to deposit £2,500 with the International Red Cross at Geneva for cards to be purchased in Italy. Others in the train were singing to the accompaniment of an improvised guitar and some were drawing designs on the window panes with their fingers. It was interesting to study these patterns to see if any indication could be obtained as to what these prisoners were thinking. One drew a heart-shaped design, suggestive of a Valentine, and I concluded he was thinking of a loved one in Italy.

There were some who just gazed out of the windows. The passengers at one end of the train could see the hurry and bustle which accompanies the unloading of a ship while those at the other end were watching the equal activity of a ship being loaded. The ship about to embark was taking on supplies and reinforcements for North Africa and it was obvious the onlookers were impressed with the general efficiency and the happy manner of the personnel as they proceeded, laden with kit, to the embarking stage. The Italians were not at all distressed by the scenes or else they would not have been so cheery with their "Good mornings," as they departed for the interior of Britain.

# Rejection of Draftees Cited As Example of Malnutrition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 24—The rejection of draftees by the armed forces of the wealthiest countries, including the United States and Great Britain, discloses a shocking state of health among young men due to malnutrition, Dr. Frank G. Boudreau of the American Public Health Service reported to the United Nations Food Conference today.

In every nation of the world, he said, there is an appreciable portion of the population which is not getting enough of the foods necessary for health and efficiency.

He cited the experience in Britain in which a typical thousand men who had been rejected for military service were physically reconditioned mainly by food and nutrition. After six months, more than 80 per cent were accepted for military service.

Dr. Boudreau declared that the "malnutrition which exists in all countries is at once a challenge and an opportunity: a challenge to men's consciences and an opportunity to eradicate a social evil by methods which will increase economic prosperity."

To illustrate the effect of inadequate food, Dr. Boudreau cited experiments which had been carried out with the aid of women who had volunteered to undergo nutritional tests. He reported that on deficient diets these women "became sullen and clumsy, broke dishes and cut their fingers."

He suggested that those who complained of the laziness and clumsiness of servants, who find that the supply of dishes must be frequently renewed, should look to the diets of their help."

For the guidance of the Conference's Committee Dealing With Consumption Levels and Requirements, Dr. Boudreau summarized the definitive study already completed by the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations several years ago.

This report pointed to the significant fact that despite a declining birth rate and large migration, Europe's population between 1800 and 1900 grew from 190,000,000 to 400,000,000, primarily because the supply of food became greater and more stable.

Dr. Boudreau's report remarked on the fact that in old prints, six or eight small yoke of oxen are to be seen dragging one tiny plow, while the huge modern plow is handled by one yoke of oxen with ease. Credit food, he says.

It is for all of these reasons that the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture is working to put more and better food at the disposal of all peoples and all countries.

## Isolationism Gives Way to 'Interest'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 24—The opinion that American people have changed from isolationism to a "keen interest" in their neighbors and the other peoples of the world was voiced by 10 Latin-American newspapermen from Chile, Cuba and Paraguay in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here recently.

The United States has today a new appreciation of the culture and development of literature and arts of Latin America, according to the jouranlists, now on the last stretch of a 17-week tour of war industries in this country under the auspices of the National Press Club of Washington and the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

## Food Conferees View 'Stalingrad'

*By the Associated Press*

Hot Springs, Va., May 24

Delegates to the United Nations Food Conference last night viewed the documentary film "Stalingrad," picturing the Red Army's destruction of the Nazi Sixth Army against the background of the shell-and bomb-torn City.

The film was sent to the conference by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, which recently received it from Moscow.

# Conference Softer on Press, Hard-Boiled on Congressmen

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 24 (AP)—The United Nations Food Conferrnce, through its Chairman, Judge Marvin Jones, loosened its restrictions upon the press May 22 and simultaneously took a hard-boiled attitude against visiting Congressmen and their criticisms of the parley.

Judge Jones announced that, inasmuch as the conference committees have completed their task of organization and few further evening sessions are contemplated, reporters henceforth will be allowed to circulate in the lobbies of the Homstead Hotel between 6 and 9 p. m. nightly, except when an executive session is in progress.

The newspapermen can eat in the hotel dining room between those hours, if they like, and talk with any delegate who wants to talk. They will not, however, be permitted to visit delegates in their rooms, Judge Jones said.

Up to Judge Jones' announcement, newspapermen had been barred from the hotel. Nearly 200 soldiers are on hand to see that only invited people get into the luxurious hostelry.

Judge Jones also opened the hotel swimming pool to reporters at all hours. Previously they had been barred except for one hour daily.

At the same time Judge Jones sharply rejected the demand of two Republican Congressmen, Fred Bradley of Michigan and Frederick C. Smith of Ohio, that Members of Congress be permitted to attend any and all sessions of the conference. They will not be allowed to attend executive sessions of committees, Judge Jones asserted.

Angrily, Representative Bradley declared he would demand a congressional investigation of the conference, and talked of going back to Washington to "blow the roof off the Capitol" over this issue.

He and Representative Smith told reporters that Chairman Jones had advised them they could not attend executive sessions unless specifically invited, but had given them cards reading "This is to certify that the bearer is a temporary visitor."

Since virtually all the sessions are executive, the Representatives concluded they had, in effect, been barred from the conference, although they said Judge Jones had issued assurances earlier that Members of Congress would be welcomed.

Mr. Bradley and Mr. Smith said they had been unable to learn how the conference happened to be called, and declared the delegates appear to be confused over what they are supposed to do.

# Protection of Working Youth Goal of British White Paper

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 24—Limitation of working hours, transfer of young people to work nearer their homes, improved canteen facilities—these are some of the recommendations of a government White Paper brought before Parliament with a view toward protecting younger British workers from adverse effects of their war effort.

A maximum of 48 hours a working week for boys and girls of 16 and 17 and 44 hours for those of 14 and 15 is proposed to remedy the long hours now worked under wartime relaxation of regulations—in some cases because the young people themselves like a larger wage-packet at the end of the week.

Where travel of more than an hour each way is involved in getting to the job, plans are being made to find work nearer home.

It is also urged that young people should not be encouraged to partake in leisure-time activities which deprive them of adequate rest.

The recommendations in this White Paper are the outcome of data collected through registration during 1942 of youth in Great Britain—an activity which it is felt has given impetus to youth service organizations throughout the country, and aroused public interest in regard to their conditions of work and use of leisure.

The purpose of this registration was to enable local education authorities to make contact with young persons and encourage them to find the best way of fitting themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship and to assist the present national effort.

Need for an extended period of education as soon as practicable so that young persons may be better fitted to spend their spare time wisely was the chief long-term conclusion arrived at in these reports.

While many tributes are paid to the caliber of the young persons interviewed, it was noted that few young persons of 16 and 17 turned to books for their pleasure. Several authorities commented on the apparent aimlessness with which young people spent their leisure and the absence of any mental stimulus after leaving school.

The cinema was found to be the universal place of amusement. Dance halls appeal to girls of 16 and 17 more than to boys of those ages.

During 1942 1,442,361 boys and girls in England and Wales between the ages of 16 and 18 registered. Forty-two per cent of these were already members of youth organizations or at school, leaving 836,570 unattached; 610,619 of these interviewed expressed willingness, where recommended, to undertake an "approved activity."

It is estimated that the number of those unattached has now been reduced by about 15 to 20 per cent. This means between 60 and 70 per cent of all the boys and about 40 per cent of all the girls in these age groups are now either at school or associated with some kind of leisure-time training.

It is specially emphasized that it is neither possible nor necessarily desirable that all young people should belong to leisure-time organizations. It was found that many of those interviewed were clearly using their leisure to advantage in individual hobbies and other interests, while others had their time fully occupied in other ways and were doing all that could be expected of them.

Preservice training, it was found, made a strong appeal to boys. The desire to enroll in the Sea Cadets exceeded all expectations. Many girls also desired preservice training. Nursing was popular, though a number favored training for the Women's Land Army.

The registration resulted in a large expansion of civilian youth organization. In Westriding, Yorkshire, for instance, 156 new branches of preservice organizations, 48 youth clubs and centers and 96 other organizations have been established since registration began.

## Argentine-Britain Trade in Comeback

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 24 (AP)—Government statistics disclosed May 22 that Great Britain is fast regaining its traditional place as Argentina's best customer, a position it had yielded for two years to the United States.

Figures covering the first four months of this year showed that 30.7 per cent of the total value of Argentine exports went to Britain, while the United States was second with 24. At the same time the United Kingdom supplied 24.2 per cents of this country's imports, while the United States was runner-up with 23.8.

The figures reversed the situation existing in the same period last year, when the United States topped both lists.

The statistics also showed that Argentina is feeling the pinch of war increasingly despite higher prices obtained for exports. Export values were 8.6 per cent behind 1942 and imports were 42 per cent less.

*Stories You Can Read for Yourself*

# For Children

*Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest*

*A Monday Page*

## Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

### The Story Starts Here

Judy Jo and her favorite doll, Phronsie Pepper, had just arrived in Boston to spend a few days with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby. Judy Jo had been invited because she had helped Mrs. Brooks one day in a rainstorm, when she had come to Duck Light Cove to visit her brother Cap'n Appleby, who happened to be away. When her umbrella blew inside out, Judy Jo had rescued her package and taken her home with her to dry out.

**Chapter Four**

Judy Jo followed Mrs. Brooks up the narrow carpeted stairs.

"This house must seem queer to you, Judy Jo," said Mrs. Brooks. "See, only two rooms on a floor!"

Yes, it did seem queer—all up and down. July Jo saw a room all lined with books, like Dr. Page's study in the little parsonage at home.

On they went, up another flight. "But up here, there are three rooms," went on Mrs. Brooks. "See, here's a tiny room right off mine that my son always had when he was a little boy and visited his Grandmother. You'd like to sleep here, wouldn't you, Puss?"

**A New Tenant**

"Oh, yes'm, I would." It was such a pleasant little room, with a window looking out over the tree-lined street, and a view up the steep hill. One could easily see that it had been a boy's room, for an old tennis racket and a baseball bat still hung on the wall, and there was a row of boys' books on a little shelf by the bed.

Judy Jo looked a bit worried, though.

"If your boy should come and find someone else here, wouldn't he feel badly?" she asked.

Mrs. Brooks smiled.

"Oh, no, bless your heart! My boy is much too big to sleep in that little bed, now. When he comes, which isn't nearly often enough to suit his mother, he has that big room down the hall."

"Oh," said Judy Jo, much relieved.

Mrs. Brooks showed her where to hang her hat and coat. Then she said, "I know Mother is waiting for her tea—come along, dear!"

Down they went, and there, at the back of the dining-room was a door leading out on a little balcony, where one could look down on the garden. It was at the back of the house! And it had ivy-covered walls all around it. They went down the little iron-steps, and there, under a tree sat old Mrs. Appleby, waiting for them.

How different from the gardens at home! But Judy Jo thought it was lovely. There were no blossoms at all, but little paths lined with shiny dark green bushes, a smooth lawn, and oh! against the back wall was a fountain, where a little bronze boy held a bronze shell from which water trickled into a pool below, And in the pool were shiny gold-fish darting all about.

Judy Jo stood simply entranced!

"Oh!" she cried, "I never saw anything so lovely before!"

**Box-Edged Paths**

"I'm so glad," said Mrs. Brooks. "I thought you might not like our garden, because there are no posies—only the box-edged paths."

"What? O-o-oh! I thought—!" Judy Jo stopped. She couldn't for worlds tell Mrs. Brooks that she had always supposed a box-edged garden was one where the paths were lined with boxes—probably filled with flowers! Oh my, so "box" was the name of those shiny little bushes! Well, anyway, when she read about them again, she'd know what they looked like!

Just then Mary come out of a door under the balcony with a tray. Judy Jo had read in stories about people having tea in the afternoon, but no one at Duck Light Cove ever did.

It was lots of fun, though. Judy Jo sat in a little iron garden chair close beside old Mrs. Appleby and drank cambric tea from a very thin little cup, and ate ever so many sugar cookies.

She felt so grown up!

But when bed-time drew near, Judy Jo didn't feel grown up at all. Instead, she felt very much like a little girl again—would she be lonely away upstairs? But no, for although it did seem strange without Mother's goodnight kiss, Mrs. Brooks tucked her in, kissed her, patted Phronsie Pepper's golden curls and said, "I'll leave my door open, dear. I shall be writing a few letters."

So, after all, Judy Jo didn't really feel the least bit lonely.

A street light shone in her room so cheerfully, and she could see Mrs. Brooks, at her desk her pen scratching rapidly over the paper.

"Oh, my! I'm in Boston—" thought Judy Jo, sleepily, "what a lovely day we have . . . had . . ."

And then she was asleep.

(To be continued next Monday)

Judy Jo sat in a little iron garden chair and ate ever so many sugar cookies

## The Fidgety Tree

It is such a funny tree! When I moved into the house a few weeks ago it used to startle me, tapping gently at my window late into the night exactly like someone trying to get in. When it made louder noises I thought it must be some naughty little boy throwing stones, though why he should be out of bed so late I couldn't make out.

It is never still a minute, this fidgety tree; and it is the greatest chatterbox, always talking to itself. When there is little wind it doesn't hit against my window at all, but the sounds it makes are lovely. I lie in bed and fancy I am in the long grass of the meadow listening to the breeze, or sitting in a boat with water lazily flapping against the sides. Once I really thought I must be in the sea with breakers tumbling over me.

It makes all kinds of sounds. There is an ever-so-small little one like tiny woodland things telling each other secrets. At other times it not only bangs loudly on my window, which keeps me awake, but makes a noise as though it were laughing at me and really wished to stop me from sleeping.

**An Aspen Trembles**

I ought to have told you before that my tree is called an Aspen, or Trembling Poplar, although it is not a bit like ordinary poplars, which stand up stiff and starchy, like guardsmen on parade. Its leaves answer to the slightest breeze, and it is from this that the phrase "trembling like an aspen" comes.

I wouldn't be without my chattering, fidgeting tree for anything now, and since I have got to know more about it, and can understand its language, I can see what a very clever tree it is. It seems to know all about the weather and what it is going to be like, and it tells me, so that I know too. If there is going to be a storm my wonderful Aspen knows long before any of us could possibly suspect anything, and it gets more and more excited as the storm draws nearer, and taps on my window with staccato beats almost like a real soldier with a drum.

**An Odd Barometer**

In the morning, if I listen to it while I am dressing, I know whether I ought to take an umbrella out with me or not, and that is why I never get wet nowadays.

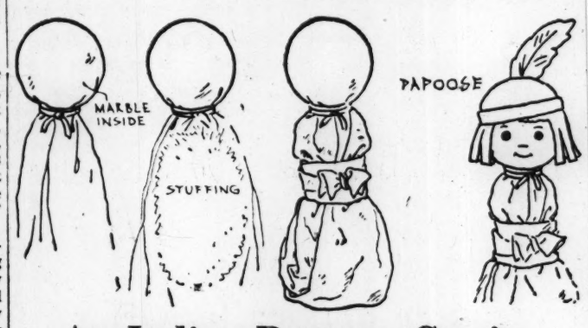
At first I used to wonder why my tree's mother hadn't taught it not to fidget when it was young, but now, of course, I know how really clever it is, and that what I used to call "fidgets" is just its lovely way of talking.

J. A. M.

## *Carpenter's Curls*

Carpenter's curls! Carpenter's curls!
These will give pleasure to small boys and girls.
Hang on your hat for a funny blond wig;
Pull like accordion, watch them grow big.
Save all those shavings, please, carpenter man,
Work with your plane just as fast as you can,
Make many toys for small boys and for girls.
Carpenter's curls! Carpenter's curls!

RUTH TEWKSBURY BJORKMAN




## An Indian Papoose Carrier

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—2

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

This Papoose Carrier has a baby Indian peeping out of the pocket—a doll Indian, of course.

Both the carrier and the papoose are homemade, as our pictures show. The back of the carrier is of cardboard, the front is a piece of colored glove kid. Decoration was done with poster paint.

Holes were punched through leather and cardboard for the stick to go through. This stick was a live willow twig, stripped of its leaves. It was woven in and out of the punched holes.

Our doll and carrier are just the size shown in the large illustration, but you could make yours larger or smaller, as you like. Whatever you do, though, when making the carrier, cut a paper pattern first, then notice how the top of the leather piece has to be wider than the cardboard it joins.

**Use a Cork in Punching**

Take care, when punching holes through the cardboard, that they don't tear out beyond the edges. The way we do is to lay the cardboard over a large cork, then punch on down through with an ice pick or large nail. This safeguards the cardboard, one's hands and the surface on which one is working.

The baby doll may be made from a bit of brown cloth or stocking, tied over a ball of cotton or a marble. Then wrap a mite of cotton stuffing inside the tag ends of cloth, and tie. There's no reason, either, why you shouldn't dress up the papoose in a bright shawl before poking him down into his nest.

Our papoose has ink features. His hair is of fringed black cloth and is sewed to the head. The headband holds a bird feather.

Materials: If no glove kid is at hand, you can just as well use part of an old slipper or shoe; a cast-off handbag, or felt from an old hat.

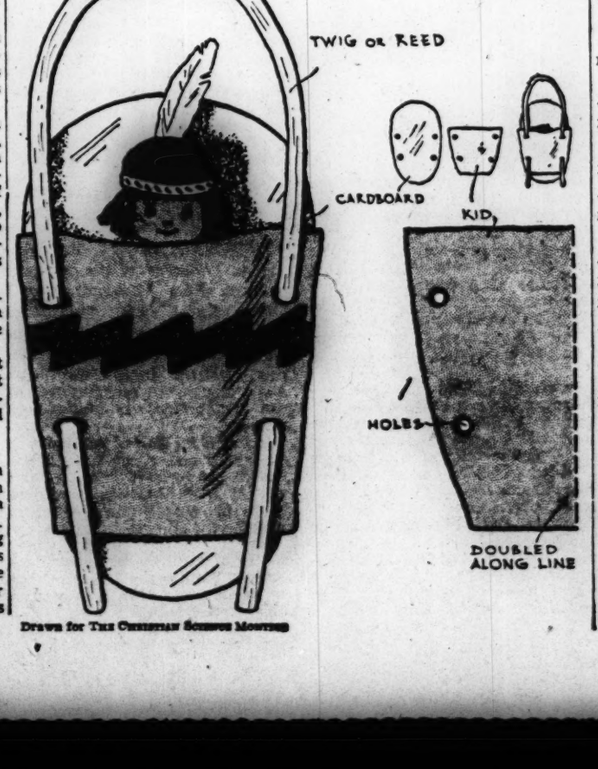
**Take What Is at Hand**

And if you can't easily secure a suitable twig, do the lacing with something else—a piece of wire, a shoelace, some cord or raffia. Leave a loop at the top to hang your papoose up by, and there's as nice a baby carrier as anyone could ask. For remember, clever people can always find clever ways to use what is at hand.

Now, let's suppose that your little sister has a forlorn old doll with a lost arm or two; make a papoose carrier to fit the doll. No one need know whether the doll has arms or not after she's up to the chin in her Indian cradle.

Here is still another idea: use the lid (or the bottom) of a grape basket to make a carrier for one of your bigger dolls. Cover up your doll's light hair with a black wig cut from the foot of a sock. Either the toe part, or the heel, will probably fit your doll's head. Then the rest of the stocking foot can be arranged to make two long braids, or be fringed in a bob. Add a gray headband to hold the wig on, and your blondest doll will have become a heap cute papoose—see if she hasn't!

(Watch for a story about pretty summer necklaces, on June 14.)




Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Spring Brings Books!

### Book Reviews

Henry B. Kane adds another true story of outdoor life to his outstanding series of Wild World Tales in "The Tale of the Crow." This fourth volume, like the others, is a happy combination of delightful, easy-to-read prose, together with the author's fine photographs and pen-and-ink sketches of the wild life in field and wood.

Beginning with spring "on the north slopes and in the deep shadow of the young pines,"—going through summer, autumn and on to the deep snows of winter, the life story of the crow unfolds. Young readers will follow him from birth to independence with interest and learn much about his ways and those of his fellow creatures in the woods. This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.50.

**These United States**

If you want a picture of America—these United States—as she is today—of people working, playing, studying, governing; of big cities, towns, farms, mountains, deserts, forests, rivers, etc.—you will find an interesting and inspirational panorama spread for you in a new book, "From Sea to Shining Sea." James Dyett, in brief interesting text and with seventy-five remarkable photographs, presents the democratic way of life which we are fighting to preserve. This book is published by Oxford University Press, New York and London. $2.50.

**Nature's Wonders**

"Warm Earth," written and illustrated by Dorothy Waugh, is an important book for young gardeners, though it is modest in appearance. Boys and girls, who plant victory gardens of their own, will find answers to their questions about what goes on in the earth. Why are some parts dry and lifeless, while trees and flowers flourish in others? What magic makes the roots push down, the leaves reach up? These wonders, the author explains in a simple, understandable way and her scientific drawings illustrate her charming text perfectly. This book is published by Oxford University Press, New York and London. $1.00.

For a simple book about plants, we recommend Irma E. Webber's, "Up Above and Down Below," published by William R. Scott, Inc., New York. $1.25. Little children's questions about the world under ground and how both roots and leaves play their part in plant life are accurately answered in this book especially planned for them.

**For Fun And Laughter**

"Nikkernik, Nakkernak and Nokkernok," a nonsense tale that has entertained Dutch children, for whom it was written by Dola de Jong, now comes to America, translated into English by the author and illustrated by her husband, Jan H. Hoowij. The book tells of the astonishing adventures of the three funny little men, whose names make the title, and we think American children will call it "a funny book." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

A happy combination of book and toy is the unusual play book of 10 funny faces to make and wear, "The Mask Book," with drawings by Oscar Ogg. By following simple and clear directions, with a little paste, scissors and string you will be able to create your own colorful masks for holiday celebrations, as well as animal, Indian and circus masks, for fun the year round. This book is published by Howel, Soskin, New York. $1.75.

From Australia comes a jolly picture book, "Ambrose Kangaroo: A Story that Never Ends," by Elizabeth MacIntyre. You'll meet Ambrose and some truly Australian animals as you read this amusing tale that has no end, for when you reach the last page you are told to turn back and begin again. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Florence Bethune Sloan

## Sweeping Changes in Methods Of College Instruction Urged

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges made public Saturday a committee report which recommended sweeping changes in methods of college instruction after the war, including the proposal that the usual entrance requirements be discarded or revised for returning members of the armed forces.

The report proposed that "the educational status of each returning student be determined primarily by the employment of aptitude and achievement tests."

James P. Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College and Commission Chairman, announced the program which is designed, the Commission said, to meet the needs of the demobilization period and of "the modern, reconstructed world." Membership in the Association totals 580 colleges and universities throughout the nation.

**Duty of Colleges**

In defining the needs of returning members of the armed forces, the report said that because they will be older and more mature than normal undergraduates and will have had a more varied experience "most of them will be eager to prepare for a peacetime career and many will want to get married as soon as possible."

A duty of colleges in the postwar world, the report said, "is to make available the lasting benefits of a liberal education. The colleges and universities also recognize that they themselves cannot go unreconstructed in a world undergoing general reconstruction. They know that they will have to remake themselves to perform their great part of the vast work of civilization that lies ahead. Their work is with the character, mind and spirit of man."

"If an educational program is to be of genuine service to the men and women of the postwar world," the report asserted, "it must perform two functions simultaneously. It must take them as they are and appeal to their immediate desires and special needs, and it must also provide for their common and enduring needs as human beings in a postwar society."

**'Outmoded' Practices**

The commission recommended abandonment of what it termed the following "outmoded" educational practices which it said "will not seem reasonable to returning military veterans."

1. "Abuse" of the lecture method of instruction under which students are "told" and whereby "they have little opportunity to contribute the results of their own experience and reflection."

2. Traditional examination precedure "which requires students merely to reproduce information the instructor had talked into their notebooks."

3. "Unwise use" of textbooks to the exclusion of reading primary source materials.

4. Determination of students' programs "by mechanical application of rules and regulations without regard, or with inadequate regard, to the needs of the individual."

5. Prescription of courses "solely for their so-called disciplinary value."

6. Empwhasis placed in many institutions upon faculty research at the expense of teaching responsibilities.

**Effective Counseling**

The commission recommended the adoption or further development of the following practices:

1. Individualized instruction methods and wider reading of original source material.

2. General use of achievement and comprehensive examinations.

3. "Effective counselling, properly co-ordinated with instruction, to the end of assisting returning members of the armed forces in making transitions from liberal education to specialized training and then to a job, to family life and to the responsibilities of citizenship."

Members of the subcommittee submitting the report besides Mr. Baxter were President Harry D. Gideonse of Brooklyn College, Committee Chairman; W. H. Cowley, President of Hamilton College; Allan P. Farrell, S. J., Assistant Executive Director, Jesuit Educational Association; Prof. Theodore M. Greene of Princeton University; and Prof. Charles W. Hendel of Yale University.

## *No Playless Spars; They'll Swim Too*

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—All work and no play makes Joan a dull girl, and the Coast Guard disclosed recently that it is going all-out to keep its Women's Reserve alert.

Especially designed play suits and swim suits are to be added to the official wardrobe of the Spars.

What's more, enlisted women will have it all over the officers in their chances to use the play-time garb. Beginning with the next class, June 14, enlisted Spars are to be trained at their own new school in Palm Beach, Fla., which happens to be the former Biltmore Hotel.

With a Navy announcement that Spars would no longer share training centers with the Waves, Navy Women's Reserves, came this sentence:

"The Service also has contracted for the exclusive use of most of the hotel's sun and surf club, including salt water swimming pool and tennis courts."

## *Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**Canada**

**New Brunswick**

St. John: Admiral Beatty Hotel, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

**Nova Scotia**

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, Spring Garden Road and South Park Street, 8 p. m., June 3.

**Ontario**

Galt: Grand Theater, Water Street, North, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
London: Church Edifice, Richmond and Kent Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Ottawa: Chateau Laurier, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
Sault Ste. Marie: Algoma Theater, Queen Street East, 3 p. m., May 30.
Toronto (Fourth Church): Massey Music Hall, Victoria and Shuter Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 30.
Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 30.

**United States**

**California**

Sausalito: Service Men's Club, 415 North Street, 3 p. m., May 30.

**Colorado**

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Logan Streets, 8 p. m., June 3.
Sterling: Auditorium, Logan County High School, North Fourth Street, 700 Block, 8 p. m., June 1.

**Connecticut**

New London: Methodist Episcopal Church, Huntington and State Streets, 3 p. m., May 30.

**Illinois**

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 1.
Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 3 p. m., May 30.
Peru: Matthiesen Memorial Auditorium, La Salle-Peru Township High School, 3 p. m., May 30.

**Indiana**

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 4.

**Iowa**

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Mt. Pleasant: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., June 3.

**Kentucky**

Louisville (Second Church): 8:15 p. m., May 31.
Winchester (auspices First Church, Lexington): Winchester High School Auditorium, South Burns and Belmont Avenues, 8 p. m., June 1.

**Maine**

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p. m., June 4.

**Massachusetts**

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, Main Street, 7:30 p. m., June 1.
Harwich (auspices Society, Orleans and Brewster, Harwich Center, Route 34, Brewster): Harwich High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Newburyport: Masonic Temple, Green Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., June 1.

**Michigan**

Alma: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
Fennville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Petoskey: Methodist Church, Mitchell Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Romeo: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

**Minnesota**

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 4.

**Missouri**

Ferguson: Auditorium, Ferguson Masonic Temple Association, Clark Avenue and Carson Road, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Marshall: Court Room, Saline County Courthouse, 8 p. m., May 28.

**New Mexico**

Raton: Church Edifice, 100 South Fourth Street, 3 p. m., May 30.

**New York**

Buffalo (First Church): 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Middletown: Memorial Grammar School Auditorium, Beacon Street, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Olean: High School Auditorium, 410 West Sullivan Street, 8 p. m., June 3.
Penn Yan: Junior High School, Liberty Street, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Potsdam: Potsdam High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, 8:30 p. m., June 5.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

**Ohio**

Akron (First Church): M. O'Neil Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

**Oklahoma**

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 3:15 p. m., May 30.

**Pennsylvania**

Beaver Falls: Community House, 1133 Eighth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Prospect Park: Prospect Park High School Auditorium, Ninth and Washington Avenues, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

**Rhode Island**

Providence (Second Church): Plantations Auditorium, 8 Abbott Park Place, 8 p. m., June 1.

**South Carolina**

Florence (auspices Society, Darlington): Florence Public Library, South Irby Street, 5 p. m., May 30.

**Utah**

Salt Lake City (Joint lecture): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., June 1.

**Wisconsin**

Delavan: First Baptist Church, South Main Street, 3 p. m., May 30.
Marshfield: St. Alban's Guild Hall, 115 East Third Street, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Milwaukee (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1036 North Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Monroe: Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Stevens Point: Central Teachers College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Watertown: Church Edifice, 500 Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

**Wyoming**

Laramie: Union Presbyterian Church, 520 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., May 31.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on June 27, July 25.

**New York**

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 6, 20, July 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 20.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on June 27, July 25.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 6, July 4.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 6 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on May 30; June 13, 27; July 11, 25.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on June 30; July 18.


BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

**FOOD for FREEDOM WORK CAMP**

For boys and girls 15 to 18 who wish to spend their summer adventurously and usefully. Daily work on 30 Vermont farms. Wages at going rates. A summer of fun and constructive work. Camp headquarters on Goddard College campus. Organized recreation and discussion. Educational counselling. June 29 to August 18. Inclusive fee $140. *Write for folder.*

Miss Evelyn Bates, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont.

**Pleasant Bay Camp**
*South Orleans on Cape Cod*
Salt water shore camp among pines for 30 boys and girls (6 to 14). Private beach. Activity groups according to age and interests. Learn to swim, row, SAIL daily on ideal Pleasant Bay. All sports including tennis. Victory garden, canning and hand-work. An informal vacation of fun, friendships and accomplishments. Reasonable tuition. *Day campers also.* Mrs. James Bartlett Melcher, 16 Garden Rd., Newton, Mass.

**Hill Echo Pines Camp**
on Indian Head Lake
Girls and Boys Bryantville, Mass. Ages 6-15
Ideal, exclusive, and co-educational; cabins; 23 acres pines and open field. Tennis, Crafts, First Aid, Photography, Agriculture, Swimming and other sports. Tutoring, Nurse. Experienced Counselors. Same management as Hill Echo School. Catalogue Carrie M. Hill, 54 Echo Street, Brockton, Mass. Tel. 7615

**CHAPPA CHALLA**
Duxbury, Mass.
Separate camps — for girls, for boys. Day camps for boys and girls. Warm salt water bay, 10 mile beach. Riding, sailing. All sports included in tuition. Tutoring. 40 miles from Boston. Booklet.
Elisabeth M. Carleton, 918 Bradshaw St., Medford, Mass.

**VAN HORN SUMMER CAMP**
BEGINNING JUNE 21ST
For boys and girls—an out-of-door vacation on a 170-acre farm—30 miles from San Francisco. Horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, barbecue suppers, camp fire games, craft-work, dramatics. Expert supervision.
MAE T. VAN HORN
Pleasant Acres Hayward, California

**DESERT SUN CAMP**
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc.
Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Meers, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

**SEA PINES** 37th Season. Four Age Groups, 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

**Vebynin**
160 acres bordering Dodge Pond
East Lempster, New Hampshire
*117 miles from Boston*
*Limited to 25 girls*
H. Elizabeth Kech, Director
282 Lawrence Road, Medford, Mass.
Mystic 5240—Tels. Lempster, N. H., 6-31

**NAWAKWA**
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17
18th Season. Mountain Camp. On private lake; beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts, V projects; nature study. Campers escorted from N. Y. 4 weeks $84, 8 weeks $160. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet. (Room 754) R. T. Ostler, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1580

**KOHAHNA for GIRLS**
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Maple City, Michigan

CAMPS FOR BOYS

**LEELANAU**
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
*Camp for Boys* Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur S. Hug, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management.

**BIG BEAR** BOYS' CAMP
BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA
Twenty-first Season—Limited to 84 boys 6 to 16. One counselor to every 6 boys. Private swimming pool. Instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, Fred M. and Ethel Johnson, Directors. Sister camp one mile—TAMAJACK LODGE FOR GIRLS. Booklets. 900 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif. SY 2-1383 and CL 7-1227.

**STELLA PIKE'S CAMP**
St. Charles, Illinois
Children 8 to 13. (Young boys and girls). Horses, play ground, swimming lessons, rhythms (tutoring if desired). 38 miles from Chicago. Write for information or call St. Charles 145. *Winter School.*

**Camp SANGAMON** for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

**ABNAKI** ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
43rd season. famous Vermont camp for boys 8-18. 3 divisions. DIRECT RAILROAD SERVICE; protected location; trained leadership; ample equipment; learn-by-doing, character education programs; land and water sports. $136.00 season June 26-Aug. 21. Booklet. 120 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont.

Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Young People's Page, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

SUMMER CAMPS

FOR BOYS.....GRADE IN SCHOOL.....
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LOCALITY.....
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....
*Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.*

# Unified Control of Mississippi Urged to Dam Future Floods

By the Associated Press

Recounting the tremendous damage inflicted over much of the Midwest by current floods, Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of the United States Army Engineers, has called for a unified control of all reservoirs and dams in the Mississippi River watershed.

In a press conference at Lambert-St. Louis field immediately after completion yesterday of an aerial survey of the entire critical flood area, the Engineer Chief said:

"The only way by which we can cope with the Mississippi flood situation is by placing all reservoirs and dams from the Alleghanies to the Rockies under one control."

He pointed out such a control could keep the bulk of the dams from emptying water into Midwestern rivers at the same time.

"Otherwise," he asserted, "the reservoirs and dams do more harm than good."

**Cheering News**

General Reybold said it would be a month before all the inundated areas would be cleared of water, but he offered cheering news for the Southland when he stated the Army anticipates no trouble with the Mississippi below Cairo, Ill.

Levee breaks along an extensive part of the swollen Mississippi River today forced evacuation by hundreds of additional families and inundated thousands of new acres.

Complete collapse of the Wolf Lake Levee extending five miles along the Illinois side of the Muddy River south of the Town of Wolf Lake let loose a wall of water that early today covered most of the western quarter of Union County, and, officials of the Office of Civilian Defense said, threatened to sweep down across Alexander County to the Ohio River, partially isolating the City of Cairo, Ill.

Approximately 50,000 acres are in the path of the waters released by the Wolf Lake Levee break, and most of the 4,500 residents of that area were evacuated.

The concrete sea wall gave out yesterday at Claryville, Mo., and flood water engulfted 23,000 acres of Perry County, isolating 900 inhabitants of Claryville, Belgique, McBride and Menfro villages. A second break occurred later between Ste. Genevieve and St. Marys, adding 12,000 additional acres to the flooded land in that area.

Several houses were swept away by onrushing waters when the Grand Tower Drainage District levee on the Illinois side broke in two places.

**Rise Continues**

The slow but steady rise of the Mississippi continued, the stage reaching between 38.88 and 38.9 feet at St. Louis, Mo., last night, the highest since 1844, when it reached 41.39 feet.

Already more than 100,000 persons are homeless and more than 1,333,000 acres flooded in the affected six-state area where the Coast Guard, Army, state militia, Red Cross, and representatives of other relief and health agencies were on 24-hour duty.

The Illinois River started rising again at Beardstown yesterday, reaching 28.6 feet at 3 p. m., where it stood for several hours the night of May 22 before dropping fractionally when a series of levees in Cass County broke. Red Cross officials estimated that 3,700 Beardstown citizens had been moved, most of them to Jacksonville, Virginia, and Springfield.

Officials believed the danger apparently was past at Vincennes, Ind., which was in the path of backwaters which seeped through a broken levee on the Wabash River 12 miles south of the City. The backwaters had covered 55,000 acres of rich Knox County farmlands, many of them already planted with corn. The lower Wabash began receding last night, but workers still reinforced some earth and sand levees.

**Oklahoma Rivers Falling**

Rivers in Oklahoma generally were slowly falling. The Arkansas River at Muskogee was receding at the rate of one fifth of an inch an hour. Fed and housed at Camp Gruder since the water drove them out, 1,000 residents of Fort Gibson returned to their homes last yesterday.

City Manager Tucker at Muskogee announced the City, without water service since May 21, would be permitted to draw from its system during a two-hour experimental period today, the results determining when normal service would be resumed. He asked citizens to dispense with bathing—temporarily!

At Fort Smith, Ark., stringent water rationing for this flood-bound City of 40,000 was invoked after Camp Chaffee authorities announced 15 to 30 days may be required to effect emergency connections with the regular water-supply source.

Mayor Chester Holland and Water Commissioner Jay Medlin announced the following regulations:

**Water Ration**

Five gallons a person a day until further notice, with consumption restricted to cooking and drinking. Water service to all residences ends tonight (May 22) at midnight. Only hospitals, schools, and fire stations will remain on water circuits, and individual rations must be obtained at the stations and schools.

Rationing will be directed by block leaders of the City Defense Council. Water may be served in hotels and public eating places by the glass, and diners who order another beverage may not have water.

Arrest and prosecution were threatened if the rationing regulations were violated.

The Red Cross in St. Louis, Mo., issued a flood report on the Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois area showing up to the time of the report:

Inundation of 1,356,960 acres; 9,663 houses damaged; 29,837 families made homeless or otherwise directly affected; 19,662 persons in shelters; 18,161 persons being fed, and 7,135 needing rehabilitation.

The Red Cross said there was an "increasingly serious health situation" in the affected areas, and that "conservatively" more than 100,000 persons were homeless in the four States and Kansas and Indiana.

**Oil Movement**

At Washington, the Office of Defense Transportation said the movement of oil to the East Coast may be cut nearly in half for a few days as the result of railroad washouts and the washout of the "big inch" pipeline.

Over a longer period, the disruption of transportation will shrink oil deliveries by at least 1,000 tank cars daily, more than one fifth of the total rail movement to the Atlantic Seaboard, ODT said.

The impact of the floods has not yet affected deliveries to the East, it said, but the effects will begin to be felt immediately and will last for "a considerable period."

Operation of the 24-inch emergency pipeline, however, may be resumed in part by next Thursday, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes reported. The trouble spot is being bridged with 20-inch pipe which had been assembled near Little Rock, Ark., for construction of the new petroleum products line to the East Coast, known as the "little big-inch" pipeline.

Mr. Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator, said two crews totaling several hundred men went to work late May 20 on laying about 7½ miles of the 20-inch pipe to bridge the break in the "big inch" and another crew moved in on the job May 21.

# Horse Tows 'Helpers'

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., May 24 (AP)—Five men set out in an outboard motorboat to rescue a horse marooned on the opposite side of the swollen Illinois River.

The horse swam away. The men pursued. After two hours they overtook the animal. Then their troubles began. When they used motor power the boat was too fast for the swimming horse. When they rowed, the horse was too fast for them.

Finally, one of the rescuers, Robert C. Sparks, chief inspector of the State Conservation Department, solved the problem.

He grabbed the horse's tail and let the animal tow men, boat, and all to safety.

# Real Capacity of America Revealed by Demands of War

PULLMAN, Wash., May 24 (AP)—Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser told Washington State College graduates May 23 that "there is demand enough in sight to keep every productive force in America working to capacity for 25 years."

Delivering the principal address at baccalaureate services, Mr. Kaiser said "It took a war to teach us the real capacity of America to produce, and we have discovered that it far exceeds any and all of the estimates."

He drew this picture of demand for goods in postwar America and the rest of the world:

"Our tools and machines are wearing out; our substance is being consumed; our tranportation system creaks and groans under capacity loads; our highways are inadequate; our people lack safe and comfortable housing, by perhaps millions of units.

"Our people have the right to facilities which assure their health; they are willing to pay for them. They want the equipment which a modern and progressive technology can provide. There is accumulating at this moment a pressure of demand for the necessities, comforts and conveniences and even for the luxuries of life which is greater than any heretofore expressed. . . .

"Beyond our borders are the markets of the world, virtually every one of them depleted, nearly all of them served by areas which now lie in the waste and ruin caused by war. There is demand enough in sight to keep every productive force in America working to capacity for 25 years."

# Crop Revision Seen As Result of Floods

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Food Administrator Chester C. Davis told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee May 22 that Midwestern floods may make it necessary to revise some crop plans.

Where cornfields have been washed out and replanted, grain would not have a chance to mature before cold weather, he explained, and it will be necessary to schedule other crops.

Mr. Davis appeared before the group, which is considering the $707,000,000 Agriculture Department appropriation bill, to explain a supplementary budget request for $25,000,000 to operate the Food Administration.

Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spent more than an hour in the closed session renewing his objections to restoring funds for the Farm Security Administration. The House, on a point of order, denied any funds for FSA.

# Optimism Runs High As Braves Move Into Hostile West

# Nelson Says Bigtime Golf Will Fall Off

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24 (AP)—Byron Nelson, blond master of the shafts, thinks tournament golf will deteriorate eight to 10 strokes during the wartime layoff.

"Where it took between 278 and 282 strokes to win a major 72-hole event in the barnstorming days," the Toledo shotmaker opined, "a score of 288 or 290 probably will do the job after the big fight."

The young veteran, winner of every major professional golf title in the United States, was in Memphis yesterday to play an exhibition with Bing Crosby and Ed Dudley.

**New Names**

Nelson said he didn't know how long it might take the leading pros to resharpen their game to prewar keenness but declared, "If it takes more than six months a lot of new names are going to be in the headlines."

Nelson said most of the professionals are still playing regularly—even the boys in the Army who are not at the front yet.

"But it's that constant competition, pressure golf with hundreds of dollars hanging on every shot, that gives them that mechanical perfection," he added, "and that's what they'll have to refind.

**Lost Confidence**

"Now I've been playing as much as ever in these exhibitions for servicemen. I haven't lost my swing: I have lost my confidence. Where I once knew I could go out and shoot a 70 now I think maybe I can shoot a 72."

Lord Byron said he had his sights set on one more title.

"I want to win the British open before I'm through," he declared. "That would give me a clean sweep of the major professional championships."

# Major Leagues Have Best Day Of '43 Season

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Led by the flourishing Phillies with a record crowd of 37,176, the major leagues yesterday had their best attendance of the season with 211,645 paying customers.

The turnout at Philadelphia was the biggest ever to see a National League game in that city. In addition the Brooklyn Dodgers packed Ebbets Field to capacity with 31,507 for their doubleheader with Cincinnati, and the bigger Polo Grounds had 34,250 to see the St. Louis Cardinals play the Giants. At Boston the Braves and Chicago Cubs drew 28,986.

In the American League 29,245 fans saw the New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians tangle in Cleveland, while 28,899 flocked to Briggs stadium to watch the Boston Red Sox play the Detroit Tigers. Washington at Chicago drew 14,883, while the Philadelphia-at-St. Louis contest was at the bottom of the list with only 6,999 spectators in the stands.

The National League as a whole outdrew the American circuit by a wide margin, 131,919 to 79,726.

**National League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 21 | 9 | .700 |
| St. Louis | 17 | 10 | .630 |
| Boston | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 12 | .556 |
| Cincinnati | 12 | 16 | .429 |
| Pittsburgh | 10 | 15 | .400 |
| New York | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Chicago | 9 | 19 | .321 |

Results May 23

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 1, Boston 0. (10 inns.)
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
St. Louis 4, New York 2.

**American League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 16 | 11 | .593 |
| New York | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Washington | 15 | 13 | .536 |
| Detroit | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 15 | .483 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Chicago | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Boston | 11 | 17 | .393 |

Results May 23

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Boston 3, Detroit 2. (10 inns.)
Cleveland 3, New York 1.
Cleveland 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
Washington 11, Chicago 0.

**Boston Batting**

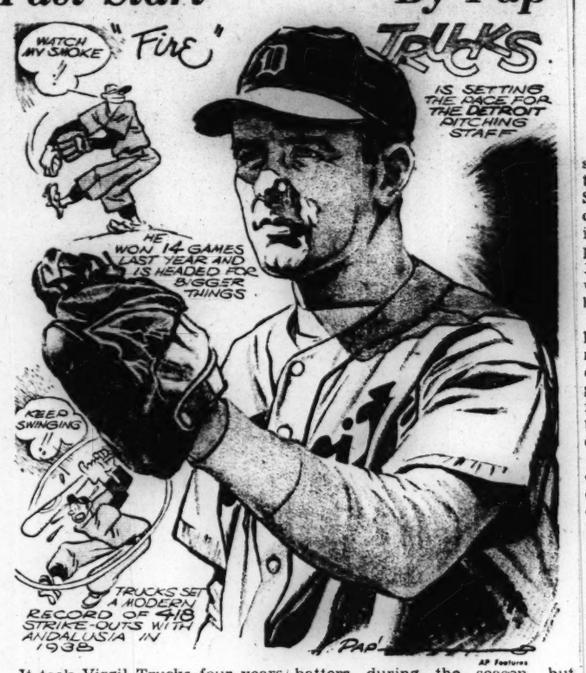
Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conroy | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .500 |
| Partee | 47 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 4 | .319 |
| Doerr | 114 | 10 | 34 | 1 | 13 | .372 |
| Simmons | 51 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 5 | .255 |
| Lake | 95 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 3 | .221 |
| Peacock | 50 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | .220 |
| Fox | 87 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 5 | .207 |
| Lupien | 111 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 7 | .207 |
| Cronin | 34 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | .206 |
| Tabor | 70 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 3 | .200 |
| Miles | 29 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | .182 |
| Lazor | 33 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | .182 |
| Culberson | 30 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .167 |
| Culberson | 30 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .167 |
| Newsome | 24 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .167 |

Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gentile | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| McCarthy | 93 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 11 | .312 |
| Workman | 96 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 13 | .281 |
| Berger | 89 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 8 | .247 |
| Masi | 25 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | .240 |
| Holmes | 92 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 2 | .239 |
| Wietelmann | 80 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 6 | .238 |
| Joost | 83 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 8 | .235 |
| Ryan | 30 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | .233 |
| Burns | 56 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 | .232 |
| Klutts | 44 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | .227 |
| Poland | 20 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | .167 |
| Cuccinello | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Farrell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Geraghty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Nieman | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

# Fast Start —By Pap'


WATCH MY SMOKE
"FIRE"
TRUCKS
IS SETTING THE PACE FOR THE DETROIT PITCHING STAFF
HE WON 14 GAMES LAST YEAR AND IS HEADED FOR BIGGER THINGS
KEEP SWINGING
TRUCKS SET A MODERN RECORD OF 418 STRIKE-OUTS WITH ANDALUSIA IN 1938
PAP
AP Features

It took Virgil Trucks four years to get over his early success in organized baseball and capitalize on his natural talents as a pitcher. Back in 1938, Trucks had a phenomenal season with Andalusia of the Florida-Alabama League. Fresh out of Alabama University, Trucks created a modern record when he chalked up 418 strikeouts during the 1938 season. He won 25 games and was labelled a "boy wonder" when the Detroit Tigers took an interest in him.

The previous record, the mark displaced by Trucks, was 405 strike-outs set up by Harry Vicks of Seattle in the 1906 season. Back in 1886, Matthew Kilroy fanned 505 batters during the season, but that was in the days when the pitcher's mound was 50 feet away from the plate. Since then, the pitching distance has been 60 feet, 6 inches. Rube Waddell holds the major league record for strikeouts in a single season with a total of 343 made with the Athletics in 1904.

Trucks found himself last season when he won 14 games for the Tigers. He is a rugged 200-pounder with plenty of speed. He had his minor league schooling with Beaumont and Buffalo. He has indicated that he is ready for stardom by getting off to an excellent start this season.

# In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

**Phils Winning, Drawing**

Two clubs relegated to the second division of the National League by the experts in pre-season reckoning, took the play away from the Dodgers and Cardinals during the week ending with Sunday's games. The Phillies and Braves, given little chance to cause even a ripple among the contenders, today are in the upper half of the race, above a .500 pace, reaching there in a manner suggestive of permanency.

Winning six out of seven for the week, the Bucky Harris-managed Phils climbed three notches in the standing. In one stretch they won six in a row, shutting out the Cubs twice the same afternoon and chasing Jimmy Gallagher back to Chicago. And Philadelphia is showing its appreciation. Just 37,176 paid to watch the Sunday double-header with Pittsburgh, a National League attendance record for the city.

**Attack Weak**

The Braves captured seven straight, but were stopped cold on Sunday by Passeau and Bithorn of the Cubs. In third place, the Boston club trails the Cardinals by a game and a half and the Dodgers by four. The Braves play a tight defensive game, but could use a few more runs.

The Cards and Dodgers played a two-and-two standoff in their series at Ebbets Field, giving them each a five and two record for the week. Rube Melton beat the Cards twice at Brooklyn, 5-2 and 1-0. Billy Herman of the Dodgers leads the league with a .356 batting average and 23 runs batted in. Buck Newsom is the circuit's only hurler with five victories.

The Cardinal attack awakened at the Polo Grounds, producing 52 hits in four games. This offense gave the defending world champions a sweep of the series. They have the advantage during these two weeks of play at home.

Despite the home runs of Mel Ott and Buster Maynard, the Giants dropped five out of six. The Cubs won two out of four, the Reds two out of six and the Pirates one out of four. Cincinnati's Junior Frey still presses Herman for the batting lead.

**Indians First**

The big news in the American League, of course, concerns the arrival of the Indians in first place. After losing a double-header to the last-place Red Sox, the Tribe rebounded for three in a row over the Yankees. The New Yorkers, therefore, went through the weather-beaten week without a triumph, an odd experience for them. They lost four in a row and six out of seven in the West, even though they have been pacing the circuit in team batting. Charley Keller is their big boy with five home runs.

The White Sox changed places with the Browns by winning two out of three. Furthermore, Dykes has taken seven of his most recent nine, including three shutouts and two others in which the opposition tallied only one run. Wally Moses is the Chicago pace setter in the batter's box.

The Tigers and Athletics each won three, lost only one. Connie Mack seems determined not to let the Phillies monopolize all of the Philadelphia glory. His Jesse Flores has won six, lost one. The Bengals are getting some hard and timely hitting from Jimmy Bloodworth, who is tied for the league lead with 18 runs driven in, and Mike Higgins, who at .358 is second to Vern Stephens in the hitting race.

The Red Sox showed an inclination to leave the cellar by holding to a three-and-three .500 pace for the week. Their one big day in the West was that double triumph at Cleveland. The Senators took only one out of three, but are in third place. Bob Johnson and Stan Spence are their big guns. Mickey Vernon, too, is high.

# Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The order cutting gasoline rations for buses 40 per cent in the East may be the finishing wallop for a lot of sports, that hoped to get by this summer because they had bus transportation . . . Golf courses likely will feel it the most. But the Garden State race track, many minor league baseball parks, and even the AAU track championships were depending upon buses . . . The major league baseball parks likely won't be affected . . . Another peculiar situation is that athletes—even sandlotters—who play for pay can use their cars to drive to work but the customers have to find some other way to get there.

Two major league night games last Saturday drew 13,906 fans at Cleveland and 11,692 at Philadelphia . . . And not so long ago the citizens of any bush league burg were insulted if you called it a "Saturday night town" . . . Tulane, one of the few southeastern colleges that skipped spring football practice, reports one of the most successful baseball seasons on record. The team was coached by little Monk Simons, who usually is busy with other duties during the baseball season.

Tommy Tucker, Cleveland News—"Manager Joe Cronin is unhappy about his Red Sox. The team lost so many stars since last season, it is now rated one of the weakest in the league. But I have little sympathy for any club in that situation. If the Red Sox hadn't had Williams, Di Maggio, and other stars in the first place, they wouldn't have suffered such a drop in power . . . The Indians, for instance, they were smarter."

Dick Torrey of the Saratogian reports that the Saratoga Springs N. Y., High School baseball team stole 31 bases in its first two games, topping the Raleigh, N. C., team by two. Saratoga also stole 14 more in its next two . . . Page Johnny Vander Meer: Jack Burke, Jr., son of the coach at Morristown, N. J., Prep School, pitched two no-hit games within a week. He has passed an Army test, so you may hear more from him . . . And Cal Healt of Irvington, N. J., High pitched 42⅔ consecutive scoreless innings after being knocked out in his first start this season.

When the Bolles Military School swimming team opposed the sailor swimmers of the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station recently, two of the school stars were Chipman and Cy Higgins, sons of the skipper of the Technical Training Center, Commander R. D. Higgins. They couldn't do much about beating dad's bluejackets . . . Bill Margenthal, former Rutgers wrestling and Olympic champ, is a captain in the Marines and saw service in Guadalcanal.

# Around The Town In Sports

**Greater Boston Open**

Tournament golf may be conspicuous by its absence hereabouts this summer, but not if John Sheehan, Albemarle's professional, can help it. His latest proposition is a Greater Boston open championship at his own course June 12, 13, and 20, with men and women in the service the direct beneficiaries.

Remembering his success with his State junior affair last summer, which attracted around 200 entries and a surprisingly large gallery turnout, Sheehan is hopeful that similar success will attend his Greater Boston open. Of course, the meet is not sanctioned officially by either the N. E. P. G. A. or the M. G. A., but there is no doubt that both organizations will do all they can to help.

Entries close June 9, with the fee set at $3 for civilians, $1.50 for servicemen. Post entrants will pay $5, with the extra $2 ticketed for the U. S. O. Admission for spectators will be a golf ball or club in good condition. All profits will be used to purchase golf equipment for service men and women, and all equipment collected will be used for the same purpose.

The Red Sox are coming home in last place, a dull experience for the fan after what the Braves have been doing these last couple of weeks. But the Sox always have been able to snap out of their slumps at Fenway Park, and this spring should be no exception. Lake, Fox, Doerr, Garrison and Tabor, all right-hand batters, can be expected to step up the batting tempo aiming at the chummy barrier in left field. Lupien, too, should hit better than he has.

The Hub is anxious to get a look at young Leon "Ely" Culberson, the rookie outfielder from Louisville. It watched Tom McBride boot away two or three games with his slow ground covering in center field, and longed for the speedy return of Dom Di Maggio. But from all reports, this Culberson boy can range wide and deep, and is not bad at the plate.

In order to maintain the continuity of their 67-year-old baseball series, Holy Cross and Boston College will meet in two games this spring, the first at Worcester next Sunday and the second at Newton Wednesday, June 2. This is despite the fact that the Crusaders did not field a team this year. Candidates for the nine reported only today.

Newton High School successfully defended its Class A track championship, while Belmont High came through with a victory in Class B, in the annual State interscholastics at Newton's Dickinson Stadium yesterday. Point totals among the leaders in Class A found Newton with 38, Boston English with 22, and Ringe with 14. In Class B, Belmont had 17 points, Concord 15, and Gardner, Weymouth, and Winchester 12 each.

At Andover, Exeter's strong team dethroned Andover Academy as New England preparatory school champion by scoring 89 points to 81½ by its ancient rivals. These two schools spread-eagled the field, with Moses Brown third with 13½ points, Governor Dummer fourth with 13, Hebron fifth with six, and Milton Academy last with four. Exeter's Dick Hall set a new record of 4:29.7 in the mile, while Jim Burnham and Steve McKee of Andover fashioned two new marks in the field events. Burnham, younger brother of Dartmouth's famous miler, Don, threw the hammer 184 feet one inch, and McKee threw the discus 135 feet 2¼ inches.

**Briefs:** Charlie Wagner and Dom Di Maggio, former Red Sox stars, are due to be in the line-up for the Norfolk Naval Training Station club tonight as it faces the Washington Senators under lights in the Capital. Other former big leaguers on the service club include Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees, Benny McCoy of the Athletics, and Don Padgett of the Dodgers. It is expected that $1,500,000 in war bond revenue will be realized from sale of admission tickets . . . An exhibition golf match scheduled to be held yesterday at the Wanumetonomy Golf and Country Club in Newport, R. I., was canceled because of the gasoline situation.

Turk Broda, Toronto Maple Leafs' goalie, has enlisted in the Canadian Army . . . Vermont has canceled its football game with Union College next Oct. 16 leaving Union, coached by Mel Hein, with a seven-game schedule. Hein was formerly center and captain of the New York Giants of the National League . . . Ed (Moose) Krause, former line coach at Holy Cross with Joe Sheeketski, has just been appointed head basketball coach at Notre Dame.

**Minor League Results**

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 6-0, Syracuse 3-11.
Toronto 2-3, Montreal 1-4.
Newark 2-1, Jersey City 0-3.
Buffalo 2-3, Rochester 0-1.

American Association

Milwaukee 8-9, Columbus 2-1.
Toledo 5-4, Kansas City 4-2.
Minneapolis 4-1, Louisville 2-8.
Indianapolis 6-11, St. Paul 1-4.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3-13, Hartford 2-1.
Elmira 2-1, Utica 0-2.
Scranton 6-4, Springfield 0-0.
Albany 3-0, Binghamton 2-5.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6-0, Knoxville 4-1.
Nashville 1-3, New Orleans 0-5.
Memphis at Atlanta (2), postponed.
Little Rock at Chattanooga (2), postponed.

# Club Had First Division Look During Home Stay

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves are riding the Pullmans today, en route to St. Louis and their initial invasion of the West, and the eyes of the National League rest suspiciously upon them.

Just how good is this club which has been an early sensation of the older circuit? Is it going to be first division all the way, perhaps duplicating the feat of the amazing 1914 penannt-winning Boston club of the George Stallings era? Or is it destined to fade with the heat of summer, like so many other Braves outfits of the more recent and unhappy past?

**Optimism High**

To those who followed this latest Quinn-Stengel team through the lengthy home stand ending yesterday, in which 10 victories were realized in 17 starts—seven out of 10 with the West, optimism is running high. Nobody in the press box atop the Braves Field grandstand has yet used the word pennant seriously. Yet to the boys behind the typewriters, these Braves have a first-division air about their collective brows, with the elevator stopping wherever their non-too-potent attack eventually dictates.

Yes, the long finger of pessimism points at the offense. It has not been consistently good behind airtight pitching and that stylish infield. And yete, come to think of it, potent attacks in this league this year are conspicuous by their absence. There almost are none. A top-heavy load in the power department is concentrated in Brooklyn. The Dodgers alone have four and perhaps five men who can hit the ball out of the park. And even they were weakened by the draft.

**Accent On Defense**

The Cardinals and Giants, two of the better hitting clubs of '42, no longer have so many big rallies. They took Terry Moore and Slaughter out of St. Louis; Mize away from New York. In a year which has seen the introduction of a slower ball, therefore, the offense is not so important. A team which can discourage opposing rallies with steady pitching and big league fielding, will be a team in the money. Such a club is the Braves.

As a matter of fact, only two visitors to Braves Field this unseasonable spring have carried a look superior to that of the locals. The Dodgers, of course, showed us more power, plus a well-balanced mound staff, and the Cardinals showed us more speed and a sounder all-around defense. Even so, the Braves might have won every game played with these two contenders. They looked that good.

It is difficult to run up a sizable inning on our Braves. The inner defense of Joost, Wietelmann, Ryan and McCarthy is continually coming up with plays that take the hurlers out of trouble. In playing the ball, no other infield in the league today can match it.

**Close Games**

The road, which has wrecked the first-division dreams of many teams, should hold no concern for the Braves. They should continue to make a close fight of a majority of their engagements, no matter where the site happens to be. It is not the sort of club which will often beat itself. The other side has to take care of that little matter.

"I think we'll hit better as the season goes along," co-manager George Kelly said late yesterday. "I think Wietelmann, for instance, will do better after he has been around the league and found out only the pitchers are fooling him. Holmes should hit at least as well as he did a year ago, and he isn't right now. Workman will improve with experience."

Thus, as the home-coming Red Sox run through a Fenway Park series with the American League's West during these next two weeks, the crowd will keep their eyes glued to the scoreboard, silently rooting for the new peoples' choice of this neighborhood.

**Briefs** . . . The Cubs took some wind out of the Braves' sails by winning that double-header yesterday before 31,235, 2-1 and 1-0 in 10 innings. . . . But Barrett and Andrews both pitched grand ball, good enough to win if the Chicago pitching had not been just a little bit better. . . . The setbacks dropped the locals into third place. . . . By splitting at Detroit on Sunday, the Red Sox closed their road trip with seven victories and 11 defeats, which is not so good. . . . They open at Fenway on Wednesday with the league-leading Indians. . . . Lupien's single won the nightcap yesterday, credited to Oscar Judd, his third win.

# Few Foreign Track Stars Were Standouts in U. S.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Everyone seems to believe Gunder Haegg, the swift Swede, will run over our home-bred gallopers in his upcoming races here. He may, but very few foreign track stars have been able to boast of their performances in America.

The so-called "superhumans"—Nurmi and Kohelmainen—could, but most of the others would just as soon forget their invasions.

No one ever put on such a record-breaking spree as Haegg staged last summer—seven new world records in two months. And he didn't bend two records, he shattered them by plenty. Our runners can't approach his times.

He looks like a shoo-in—but history shows that other foreign standouts were also-rans on our tracks.

**For 30 Years**

They've been coming over for 30 years and the first invader—Hans Kohelmainen—was one of the best. The Finnish distance runner arrived here some months after he had won top honors in the 1912 Olympic games with victories in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter and cross-country races. Hans was too good for our boys. He won almost every race he entered. Kohelmainen remained in this country for several years, competing in our championships, and then crossed the ocean to win the marathon in the 1920 Olympics as Finland's representative.

Perhaps even greater than Kohelmainen was Paavo Nurmi, another distance runner from Finland. The methodical, machine-like Nurmi, who planned his races down to the last split-second, set a flock of records and his performances stimulated great interest in track in this country.

However, Nurmi is also remembered for the "veal pot pie" incident. Nurmi was scheduled to run one night against Willie Ritola at 5,000 meters and then against our Joey Ray in the mile. Paavo dropped out of the longer race, saying he had eaten too much pie. There were come observers though who said Nurmi feared the possibility of defeat if he tried to tackle Ray after racing Ritola. Paavo definitely would have had his hands full that night for Ray set a new world record of 4:12 for the mile.

**Hoff Won Here**

Charley Hoff of Norway, was another who did better than all right. He cracked pole vault records almost every time he took off in 1926 before running into difficulties with the A. A. U.

Paul Martin of Switzerland, runner-up in the 800 meters in the 1928 Olympics, turned in some nice races here as did Edvin Wiede of Sweden, who specialized in odd-distance events and still holds the world mile-and-a-half indoor standard. Ugo Frigerio, the Italian walker, did okay in 1925 and Sune Carlson, the Swede, won the mile indoor walk this year.

Henry Nielson of Denmark, who held the world 3,000 meter record, dropped out of a race at Princeton in 1935 when he sailed the sea to tackle our boys. Sweden's miler, Eric Nye, couldn't do better than take third place in his several competitions here in the middle 1930's. Dr. Otto Pelzer of Germany, the half-mile record-holder, ran some good races here, but was beaten.

Several years ago Finland and Nurmi were heralding Taisto Maki as a runner better than Nurmi, but Maki wasn't a sensation on our tracks. Greg Rice beat him in his major start in New York and Walter Mehl whipped him in another race.

**Wooderson Case**

Then there was the Sidney Wooderson case that was a brief international incident. The Britisher, holder of the world mile record, came over for a ballyhooed mile-of-the-century at Princeton against our best. But the race turned out to be a rout for Wooderson. He finished a poor last behind four Americans after being bumped on one of the turns.

"It's a strange thing," says Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., "but Americans seem to do all right abroad while most foreigners are never at their best in this country. It's one of those things you can't explain."

Haegg's first appearance will be in the A. A. U. national outdoor championship here June 19-20. He'll probably run the mile and 5,000 meters. His itinerary is not completed, but he probably will run later in Chicago, Boston and San Francisco.

**Eastern League**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

| Club | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scanton | 13 | 3 | .813 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 12 | 4 | .750 |
| Binghamton | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Hartford | 9 | 9 | .500 |
| Elmira | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Albany | 6 | 9 | .400 |
| Springfield | 3 | 13 | .188 |
| Utica | 2 | 11 | .154 |

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott L pf (4) | 40 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | +1¼ |
| Acme Sti (3) | 1 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | + ¾ |
| Adams Exp (.45e) | 7 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Adams-Millis 1½g | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ½ |
| Addressograph (1) | 5 | 19½ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Air Reduction (1a) | 6 | 46⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Alaska Juneau | 23 | 6⅝ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny Corp | 29 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny pf xw | 3 | 21⅜ | 2.⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| Allegh pf $3.0ww | 9 | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 21 | — ½ |
| Allegh Lud S .35g | 18 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26¾ | |
| Aller Indust ⅜e | 5 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Allied Ch&Dye (6) | 1 | 159 | 159 | 159 | — ½ |
| Allied Mills (1½g) | 3 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ½ |
| Allied Strs (.45g) | 35 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 86½ | 86 | 86½ | + ½ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 9 | 36⅜ | 36 | 36⅜ | |
| Alpha P Cem (½g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Amal Leather | 10 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Amal Lth pf 1½k | 3 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅜ |
| Am Aq Chem 1.20 | 100 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Airlines 1½e | 5 | 68¾ | 67¼ | 68 | —1½ |
| Am Bank N pf 3 | 80 | 59 | 59 | 59 | — |
| Am Bosch (¼e) | | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Brake Sh ½g | 3 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | — ½ |
| Am Br S pf 5¼ | 1 | 131¼ | 131 | 131 | |
| Am Cable & Rad | 20 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 6 | 83⅜ | 82⅞ | 83 | — ¼ |
| Am Can pf (7) | 120 | 175½ | 175 | 175 | — ½ |
| Am Car&Fdy (2g) | 21 | 42⅜ | 41¾ | 42⅜ | |
| Am C&Fdy pf (9g) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | — ¾ |
| Am Ch & Cable 1g | 13 | 24¼ | 24 | 24½ | + ⅜ |
| Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 | 50 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| Am Chicle (4a) | 41 | 112 | 112 | 1 2 | |
| Am Crys Sug ½g | 14 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am Distill | 4 | 25⅜ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅜ |
| Am Encaus Tilina | 1 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Export L (1g) | 3 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am & For Pow | 19 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Am F P $6 1.65k | 2 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | + ¼ |
| Am & F P 2pf | 4 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | |
| Am-Hawaii SS ¾g | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | — ⅜ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 17 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 40 | 39¼ | 40 | — ⅛ |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 2 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | — ¾ |
| Am Ice | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Internat ¼e | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Invest III .30g | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| Am Inv pf 2½ | 340 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| Am Locomotive | 5 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| Am Loco pf 1¾k | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | —2 |
| Am M&Fdy (.40g) | 2 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am M & Met ¼g | 1 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am Metal (1) | 8 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Am News 1.80 | 50 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 22 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 9 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ⅝ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 4 | 32⅛ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | — ¾ |
| Am Rad & St .30g | 33 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Roll Mill .40g | 5 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Am RM pf 4½ | 170 | 66¼ | 65½ | 66¼ | + ½ |
| Am Saf Raz ½g | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Seating (1e) | 3 | 16¼ | 16½ | 16⅞ | |
| Am Ship Bld 2g | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Am Smelt & R (2) | 8 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 | — ½ |
| Am Sm&R pf 7 | 350 | 152 | 151½ | 151½ | — ¾ |
| Am Snuff Co 1.20g | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | + ¾ |
| Am Sti Fdrs (1a) | 11 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | |
| Am Stores (3½g) | 3 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 1½g | 14 | 29 | 28½ | 28⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| Armstrong Ck ½g | 5 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | + ½ |
| Arnold Const (½) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Artloom Corp .20g | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Assd Dry Gds ½g | 26 | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11 | + ¼ |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 | 120 | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¾ | + ¾ |
| Assc DG 2pf 7 | 70 | 80 | 78½ | 80 | +2 |
| Atch T & S F 3g | 13 | 54⅛ | 53½ | 54 | |
| Atch T & S F pf 5 | 2 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | + ¼ |
| Atl Cst Line 1½g | 11 | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ¼ |
| Atl Refining .30g | 28 | 26 | 25¼ | 26 | — ¾ |
| Atlas Corp 1½g | 15 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅜ |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow 1½g | 10 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| Aviation Corp .10g | 40 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 11 | 153 | 152¾ | 152⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 5 | 55¾ | 55 | 55¾ | + ¼ |
| An Tob B (3a) | 13 | 58⅜ | 56 | 58⅜ | +1¾ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | 400 | 139¾ | 137¾ | 130⅜ | +2⅜ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 4 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose (1a) | 3 | 41½ | 41⅜ | 41½ | + ½ |
| Am Viscose pf (5) | 3 | 118 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wat Wks | 12 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am W W 1pf (6) | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | — ½ |
| Am Woolen | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Am Woolen pf (2k) | 1 | 70 | 69½ | 69½ | —1 |
| An Zinc L & S | 6 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| Anaconda (½g) | 48 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ¼ |
| Anac W&C ¼g | 160 | 27⅞ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| APW Paper | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M (1g) | 3 | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | — ¼ |
| Armour Del pf (7) | 21 | 110½ | 110 | 110 | — ¼ |
| Arm Ill | 34 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Arm Ill pr pf | 5 | 61¼ | 60½ | 60½ | +1 |
| Bald Loco ct (1e) | 46 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio | 17 | 9⅜ | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 5 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| Bangor & Ar | 5 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | |
| Bngd&Ar pf2½k | 170 | 55½ | 54¾ | 55 | |
| Barber Asph | 8 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Barker Bros | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Barker pf 2¾ | 120 | 41¼ | 40⅞ | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 6 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Batn Ir Wks (1g) | 7 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigar 1½ | 1 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Beatrice Crm 1a | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| Beding-Hem .80 | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Beat Crm pf 5 | 110 | 105 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Beech Creek 2 | 10 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Bell Airc (2e) | 8 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Bendix Avia ¾g | 7 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ¼ |
| Benef Ind Ln .60g | 3 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | |
| Best Foods (.60) | 39 | 147⅛ | 145⅝ | 145⅞ | |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 7 | 64 | 63½ | 63⅝ | |
| Bigelow-Sanf (1g) | 2 | 33¾ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | |
| Blaw-Knox .35e | 8 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Blcmndale .40g | 70 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| Boeing Airp 1g | 14 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18¾ | |
| Bon Ami B 2½ | 6 | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ | + ¼ |
| Bond Strs 1.60 | 9 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 23 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 8 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ | — ¼ |
| Boston & Maine | 13 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bridgept Br ¼g | 4 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 9 | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| Bristol-Myers .90g | 1 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | — ¼ |
| Bklyn & Q Trans | 12 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| Bklyn-Man Tr | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| Bklyn Un Gas ¼g | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| Bruns-Balke (1½g) | 4 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| Bucyrus-Erie ½g | 2 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bucy-Er 7 pf | 10 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | — ½ |
| Budd Mfg | 11 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | 50 | 111 | 110 | 110¾ | +1¼ |
| Budd Wheel (1e) | 3 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Buffalo Forg .90g | 3 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Bullard Co (1g) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 2 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Burling Mills .70g | 2 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| Burr Add M .60 | 21 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bush Terminal | 18 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros .30e | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Butler Bros pf1½ | 1 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | |
| Butte C&Z ⅛e | 7 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Byers (AM) Co | 8 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| Byron Jack ½g | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ¾ |
| Callanhan Z-Lead | 8 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cal & Hecla ¼g | 9 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | |
| Can D G Ale .60 | 13 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22¾ | |
| Can Sou Ry (3) | 40 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ¼ |
| Canad Pacific | 8 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| Cannon Mills (2) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ½ |
| Capital Adm A | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Can Adm pf 3 | 1 | 45 | 44 | 45 | +1 |
| Caro C & O (5) | 20 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Carriers & Gen .20 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Caterpil Trac (2) | 3 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¾ | |
| Celanese Cp ½g | 4 | 37 | 6¾ | 36¾ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 | 30 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | 70 | 110½ | 110 | 110½ | — ½ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | — ¼ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | 11 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 10 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cent Found .10e | 4 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| C Ill Lt pf 4½ | 50 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | + ¾ |
| Cent RR N J | 22 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 6¾ | + ⅜ |
| Cent Vio Sug 2½e | 4 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Centr de Pas (4) | 3 | 38⅜ | 38½ | 38⅜ | + ¼ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Cer-tsed 6 pf | 160 | 59 | 57½ | 57½ | —2 |
| Chain Belt (½g) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| Checker Cab | 5 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 29 | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ches & Ohio pf 4 | 1 | 103½ | 100¾ | 100¾ | — ⅜ |
| Chi&E Ill A 1.50g | 20 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Gt West | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Chi Gt W pf A | 17 | 20¾ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Mail Or ⅛e | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 5 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| Chi R Is & Pac | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Chi RI&Pac 7 pf | 2 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chickasha C Oil 1 | 4 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | + ¼ |
| Childs Co | 6 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| Chrysler Cp (1½g) | 4 | 75½ | 75 | 75 | — ½ |
| City I&F pf6½ | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | +1½ |
| City Invest | 60 | 45½ | 45¾ | 45¾ | + ⅜ |

**Today's Sales (est.) 750,000**
**Previous day's sales 433,380**
**1943 volume to date 141,735,509**
**1942 volume to date 42,632,883**

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claude Neon Lts | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Clark Equip 1½g | 4 | 39 | 39 | 39 | + ⅛ |
| Cl CC&SL pf 10 | 30 | 130 | 130 | 130 | |
| Clev CC&SLpf 5 | 5 | 72⅞ | 73 | 73 | +1 |
| Climax Mol 1.20g | 6 | 43⅞ | 43½ | 43¾ | |
| Coca-Cola (3) | 4 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | + ½ |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½ | 4 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik | 4 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ½ |
| Col & South | 40 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| Col & South 1pf | 2 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ⅞ |
| Col & South 2pf | 50 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | — ½ |
| Col Fuel & Ir ½g | 2 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| Col Broadc A .60g | 4 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| Col Broadc B .60g | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Col G & El | 67 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Com G&E 6 pf 6 | 5 | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59½ | — ½ |
| Colum Pict ½e | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Coml Credit (3) | 5 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39 | — ⅛ |
| Coml Invest Tr 3 | 9 | 41½ | 41 | 41 | |
| Coml Solvents .60e | 8 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Comwlth & South | 224 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Corr & South pf | 6 | 59 | 57¾ | 57¼ | —1¼ |
| Comwlth Ed .70g | 11 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 24 | |
| Congol-Nairn (1) | 5 | 13⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 1 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Con Cig pr pf6½ | 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | — ½ |
| Cons Copper | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 16 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edison pf 5 | 4 | 97 | 96⅜ | 97 | + ¼ |
| Cons Film Ind | 7 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Film pf 1½k | 2 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| Cons Pr pf 4½ | 10 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ⅜ |
| Cons Vultee ½g | 10 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¾ | 6 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| Cont Bak ½g | 92 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10¼ | |
| Cont Bak pf (8) | 4 | 106 | 106 | 106 | —2 |
| Cont Can (½g) | 6 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | + ¼ |
| Cont Diam Fib ½g | 2 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | — ½ |
| Cont Motors .15g | 24 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 14 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 3 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cop'weld pf 2½ | 10 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | + ⅞ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | 60 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | — ¼ |
| Corn Products 2.60 | 6 | 60⅞ | 60½ | 60⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 | 50 | 178 | 177 | 177 | + ½ |
| Coty Inc (.15g) | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| Coty Internatl | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 27 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Crane Co cv pf 5 | 30 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Cream of Wh ¾g | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Crosley Co (½e) | 6 | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Crow Ck & S ½e | 4 | 28 | 27 | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Crown C&S pf 2¼ | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | + ⅛ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 1 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Crown Zel pf 5 | 240 | 93¾ | 93 | 93¼ | — ⅜ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | + ¼ |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾e | 74 | 12⅞ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Cudahy Pack | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Cuneo Press 1½ | 4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Curtis Publishing | 19 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Pub pf | 20 | 77¼ | 77 | 77 | — ¾ |
| Curt P pr pf 1½k | 1 | 35 | 34½ | 34¾ | + ¼ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 58 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Curtiss-Wr A ½ro | 1 | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| Cutler-Hammer ½g | 6 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Davison Chem .60e | 21 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| Dieles-Wem-G ¾ag | 3 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Decca Records (1) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 5 | 34⅞ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Del & Hudson | 7 | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16 | — ¼ |
| Del Lack & West | 10 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Den & R G W pf | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Detroit Edison .60a | 10 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | |
| Devoe & R A 1 | 12 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| Diam T Motor ½g | 3 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Dist Corp-S ht2.22 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Dixie C A 2½ | 30 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40¾ | + ¼ |
| Dcehler Die C ¾ag | 8 | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ | |
| Dome Mines h1.20g | 23 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| Dresser Mfg 1½e | 8 | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Dunhill Int | 20 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont de N 1e | 2 | 152 | 152 | 152 | + ½ |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 2 | 127¾ | 127½ | 127¾ | — ¼ |
| Eastern Air L | 6 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 2 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 2 | 167 | 167 | 167 | |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 3 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| Edison Br Strs .80 | 3 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| El Auto-Lite ½ag | 2 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | + ¼ |
| Elec Boat (½g) | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| El Power & Lt | 56 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ½ |
| El Pr & Lt $7 pf | 6 | 61 | 60 | 61 | — ⅝ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| Endicott-Joh pf 5 | 2 | 113 | 113 | 113 | + ½ |
| Eng Pub Service | 17 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | 6 | 78 | 78 | 78 | + ½ |
| Eng $5½pf5½a | 270 | 80 | 79 | 80 | +1½ |
| Erie RR (½ag) | 81 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf (½g) | 91 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 6 | 51¾ | 50½ | 50½ | — ½ |
| Eureka V Cl ⅛g | 4 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Fairbanks Morse 1 | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | + ¼ |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 6 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ¼ |
| Fed Lt & Tr ¾ag | 1 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Fed Lt&T pf 6 | 10 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ⅛ |
| Fed Mng&Smelt 2g | 3 | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28¾ | + ⅜ |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Fed Mot Tr .10g | 3 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| Fed D Strs 1.40a | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| Ferro Enamel | 4 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fir P F Ins 1.60a | 6 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ | — ½ |
| Firestone T&R ¾ao | 2 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ¼ |
| Firestone T&R pf 6 | 4 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| First N Strs 2½g | 3 | 38 | 37¼ | 37⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Flintkote (¾ag) | 3 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Florence Stove ½ao | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| Follansbee S pf | 30 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 |
| Food Fair Strs (1) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| Food Mach .35e | 2 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 8 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fost W 6pf 1½ | 70 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| Francisco Sugar | 9 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 3 | 36⅜ | 36¼ | 36⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.40 | 9 | 27¾ | 26⅞ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| Gabriel Co (.20g) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Gar (Robt) ⅛e | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| Garwood Ind ⅛ao | 14 | 57⅜ | 53¾ | 57⅜ | |
| Gar W Ind pf (1½) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Gaylord Cont ½ga | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 10 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Gen Am Trans 2e | 25 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¼ | +2¼ |
| Gen Baking .30g | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8⅞ | |
| Gen Bak pf 8 | 30 | 143½ | 143 | 143 | — ¼ |
| Gen Bronze | 9 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cable | 10 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| Gen Cable A | 6 | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 17 | |
| Gen Cab pf3½k | 200 | 12¼ | 11½ | 12 | + ½ |
| Gen Cigar (1) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 30 | 37⅛ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Foods .80a | 4 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ | 1 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| Gen G & El A | 11 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen G&El cv pf | 20 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | —1 |
| Gen Mills 5pf 5 | 220 | 131 | 130 | 131 | + ¾ |
| Gen Motors (1g) | 22 | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | |
| Gen Prec Eq (¼ag) | 6 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| Gen Print Ink .10g | 8 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| Gen Pub Service | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Gen Ry Sig ¼ag | 7 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| Gen Ry Sig pf 6 | 50 | 109½ | 109 | 109½ | |
| Gen Real & Util | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Gen Refract .30e | 6 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Stl C pf 3k | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 3 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | |
| Gen Time Inst | 3 | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen T & Rub ½ao | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gillette S Raz .45e | 11 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Gimbel Bros .15g | 19 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gladden Co (.60g) | 4 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| Globe (Adolf) | 5 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich B F ¾ag | 7 | 38¾ | 38 | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| Goodrich pf (5) | 1 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | — ¼ |
| Goodyear T & R 1g | 6 | 37¼ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Goodyear pf (5) | 3 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ¼ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 12 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Granby C Min .60 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Grand Union | 3 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| Granite C Stl .35e | 2 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 140 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ¼ |
| Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e | 4 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf (1g) | 21 | 20⅛ | 30¾ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gt West Sugar (1g) | 5 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | + ¼ |
| Greyhound Co (1) | 48 | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| Grum Air Ea 1½e | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Guantan Sugar | 35 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Guantan Sug pf | 190 | 143¼ | 140½ | 143¼ | +1½ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 14 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ¼ |
| Gulf M&O of 2½e | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | — ¼ |
| Hall (WF) Print 1 | 4 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | + ¾ |
| Hamm $5 pf 5 | 50 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Hayes Mfg | 8 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Hayes Indust .15g | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Hazel-Atlas G 5 | 30 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 2 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | — ½ |
| Hercules Powd ½g | 4 | 84 | 83½ | 84 | |
| Hershey Chic (3) | 2 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| Holland Furn (2) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ¼ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| Homestake (Bin | 8 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| Houd-Hersh A 2½ | 3 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | — ⅜ |
| Houd-Hersh B ½g | 4 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| Houston Oil | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| Howe Sound (3) | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | + ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man | 10 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Hudson & Man pf | 6 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ¼ |
| Hudson B M&S k2 | 10 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Hudson Motor | 3 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 10 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Ill Cent LL (4) | 20 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| Ill Central pf | 3 | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Indpls P&L .60g | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Indust Rayon (2) | 7 | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ½ |
| Inger-Rand (⅜g) | 3 | 94 | 93½ | 94 | |
| Inspirat C Cop ¼ag | 4 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Interchem Cp 1.60 | 1 | 31

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Detroit's War Industry Gaining Luster for Vastness, Precision

*This is the first of a series of articles on war industry in Detroit. Mr. Fleming spent a week going through some of the major plants of the leading automobile makers such as General Motors, Ford, Packard, and Chrysler, now entirely converted to war work.*

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Detroit, now for nearly a year all-out converted to war, is a Paul Bunyan land of gargantuan plants, machines, and products. It boasted, even before the war, of huge plants. But these prewar plants have been dwarfed by the huge new plants now in full operation. In some cases the old plants have had extensions, easily identifiable by new styles of construction, which have doubled or tripled former floor space. In some cases new plants have been built far out from Detroit in cornfields, larger than anything seen before inthe area. And as these gigantic plants sprawl, so does Detroit.

It is, very roughly, two miles from the center of Detroit to the General Motors offices, five miles to Packard, seven miles to the Chrysler tank arsenal, eight miles to River Rouge, and 40 miles to Willow Run; and further north and west, plants are scattered through the Michigan countryside. Merely walking through them, one can "wear out both his shoes."

**Vastness Is Impressive**

Willow Run, the monster of them all, covers between 50 and 100 acres; it has a hangar which alone will house 20 of the big four-engine Consolidated B-24 bombers which it builds. The hangar has doors weighing 45 tons apiece. Adjacent are six airplane runways, each 160 feet wide, the longest 6,250 fet; or nearly a mile and a quarter.

Sub-assemblies are hauled away over the road on tractor-trailers 70 feet long, weighing 25 tons loaded, running on 40-mile-per-hour schedules to Texas and California. And Willow Run will be, incidentally, dwarfed by the Chrysler engine plant now building in Detroit, the fence around which will be four miles long.

But greater size is only half of what the war has brought to Detroit. Even more extraordinary is the degree to which the automobile industry has gone in for the microscopic in measure and product. For instance, the General Motors people now turn out a new small size in ball-bearings, made necessary by the shortage of jewels, for certain high-precision instruments like the gyroscope. These ball-bearings measure one millimeter in diameter. They weigh .0001444 ounce, or one seventh of a thousandth of an ounce. Three thousand of them will go into a thimble.

Or for another instance, the gyroscope which GM's Pontiac division now puts into the aerial torpedoes it builds is so delicate that it must be oiled with a hypodermic needle, and if the workman puts two drops on one side and one on the other it will put the machine out of balance and the torpedo will not run true.

**Precisions Exceed That of Watches**

It is particularly in the making of airplane engines that the new technical world of high-precision measurements and microscopic tolerances has particularly entered —that is, in the making of radial engines under Pratt & Whitney and Wright specifications, and of Rolls-Royce and Allison in-line engines. Here the narrowness of the limits is, to a layman, almost fantastic. The inner, more important working parts of these engines are machined to precisions far beyond that of the finest watches.

In the pre-war automobile industry the ordinary tolerances were considered close. They were generally measured in one-thousandths of an inch. But vastly closer tolerances are imperative in aircraft engines, for they must deliver many times more power per pound—and they must not fail. As builders, inspectors, buyers and pilots say, "You can's get out at 15,000 feet and do repairs."

The automobile engine was built to produce about one horsepower for every four or five pounds of engine. The modern airplane engine, whether radial or in-line, is whittled down in weight to something near a pound per horse. That means not only highly specialized steels and extremely strong parts, but also very small parts, very closely machined.

The crankshaft of the Packard automobile engine delivered 120 horse; but the crankshaft of the Rolls-Royce Merlin now being built by the Packard people must deliver something over 1,200 horse. General Motors and Ford used to build crankshafts handling 100-120 horsepower; now they turn out Pratt & Whitney engines whose extraordinarily-shaped crankshaft must handle 15 to 20 times that much.

**Exacting Requirements**

As a result the standard unit of measurement for fine parts is no longer a thousandth of an inch, but a ten-thousandth. So commonplace has this become that engineers and plant men commonly refer to such measurements as "tenths"; as, for example, "the tolerance for that fit is one-tenth O. D., and two tenths I. D.," meaning that the outside diameter ("O. D.") of the pin that goes into the hole must not vary more than 1/10,000 inch and the inside diameter ("I. D.") of the hole it goes into must not vary more than 2/10,000 inch. It might be explained that the diameter of a human hair is about fifty of these "tenths."

As a matter of fact hole-fits, particularly at the two ends of the connecting rod, are points of such meticulous precision that special testing machines are in general use for measuring the bore of the holes. These "Sheffields" introduce air into the hole through a tube. On the end of the tube is a circle of steel machined down to the last exact "tenth" diameter the hole should measure. It goes into the hole. The leakage of air, showing the extra size of hole, affects the pressure in the tube and is recorded on a gauge in fractions of ten-thousandths of an inch.

But this is by no means the end of the precision story. For some measurements go into the millionth of an inch. These millionths are dubbed "micro-inches" in machine-shop vernacular. They are rather small.

(To be continued)

## N. A. M. Views Smith-Connally Bill Acceptable

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 24—The mass of patriotic working men and their leaders will support a definite federal labor relations policy like that embodied in the Smith-Connally bill now before Congress, according to the National Association of Manufacturers in its weekly news letter to members here today. The association challenged the thoughts of some Administration leaders that any legislation restricting the activities of labor organizations will antagonize labor and retard the progress of the war effort.

In fact, it said, the Smith-Connally bill is "only a partial wartime labor policy providing labor organizations with a statutory agency for adjudication of their claims and at the same time restraining unjustifiable strikes, boycotts and other "hindrances which have plagued the nation." Based on past experiences with the War Labor Board, management, not labor, should be apprehensive over the broad powers conferred by the bill, the association declared.

The news letter stressed that the proposed legislation was modelled, in large part, on the British Trades Disputes Act of 1927, which, it added, had ben acclaimed by American labor leaders as an ideal for the American labor movement.

"One primary objective of the bill," it continued, "is to invest the present National War Labor Board with statutory authority to resolve labor disputes, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence and to decide disputes whether or not the parties voluntarily submit to its jurisdiction. This would give organized labor statutory recognition to an agency which labor itself initiated and fostered through the President's labor-management conference of December, 1941.

"Having provided a statutory tribunal to hear the claims of both labor and management, the Connally bill would prohibit strikes or lockouts in war plants without a 30-day notice and a secret strike ballot in a government-supervised election. If labor's no strike pledges were seriously given, and if union leaders sincerely subscribed to democratic procedures, certainly these provisions cannot be fairly described as anti-labor.

"No doubt the real controversial provisions of the amended bill are those prohibiting violence and intimidation and regulating picketing, jurisdictional disputes and secondary boycotts. Some of these provisions, taken from the British Trades Disputes Act of 1927, are actually much milder than the English law. Violence and intimidation through mass picketing or terrorizing the families or workers in their homes is punishable under the British act by fine and imprisonment. The amended Connally bill would do no more than withhold protection of the Wagner Act and the federal anti-injunction law from those participating in such unlawful activities."

## Commodity Futures

**Grains at Principal Markets**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.44⅜ | 1.43¾ | 1.43¾ | 1.44⅛ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.38 | 1.37¾ | 1.37¼ | 1.37¾ | |
| Kansas City | 1.36⅝ | 1.36⅛ | 1.36⅜ | 1.46¾ | |
| Winnipeg | Holiday | | | .98¾ | |
| Sept. wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.44¾ | 1.44 | 1.44⅛ | 1.44⅝ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.38⅛ | 1.37½ | 1.37½ | 1.37¾ | |
| Kansas City | 1.37⅝ | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37⅛ | |
| Dec. wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.46 | 1.45⅛ | 1.45⅝ | 1.45½ | |
| Minneapolis | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.39⅝ | |
| Winnipeg | Holiday | | | 1.00⅛ | |
| July corn | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05b | 1.05b | |
| Kansas City | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.02b | 1.02b |
| July oats: | | | | | |
| Chicago | .62⅞ | .62⅞ | .62⅜ | .62½ | |
| Minneapolis | .58⅜ | .58⅛ | .58⅛ | .58⅜ | |
| Winnipeg | Holiday | | | .51½ | |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | | |
| July | .91½ | .90⅜ | .91⅛ | .90⅜ | |
| Sept. | .93⅜ | .92½ | .92⅞ | .92¼ | |
| Dec | .96 | .95½ | .95½ | ..... | |

**Wool**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | 102.0N | 102.0 |
| October | | | 97.0B | 97.0 |
| December | | | 97.0B | 97.0 |
| March | | | 96.0B | |
| **Tops** | | | | |
| July | 132.8 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 133.5B | 132.4 |
| October | 128.2 | 128.5 | 128.2 | 129.0B | 127.6 |
| December | 125.5 | 126.5 | 125.5 | 126.5T | 125.0 |
| March | 121.8 | 122.6 | 121.8 | 123.6T | 121.3 |

B—Bid N—Nominal T—Traded

**Cotton**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 20.11 | 20.19 | 20.10 | 20.17 | 20.09 |
| October | 19.85 | 19.91 | 19.82 | 19.88 | 19.82 |
| December | 19.71 | 19.79 | 19.71 | 19.71 | 19.68 |
| March | 19.50 | 19.63 | 19.50 | 19.57 | 19.49 |
| May | 19.38 | 19.48 | 19.38 | 19.47 | 19.35 |

Spot 22.10

**Black Pepper**

Closing Prices, July, September, November 6.63 Bid.

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

Eggs

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †October | 42.25 | 42.13 | 42.25 | 42.20 |

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Aero Sup B (.10g) | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Ainsworth (¼g) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 300 | Air Investors | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 2400 | Airc Access (¼e) | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| 900 | Air-Way El Ap (.10g) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 700 | Alum Ltd (h8s) | 107¾ | 105 | 107 |
| 100 | Alum Co Am (2g) | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 250 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 111½ | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 200 | Am Beverage | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 50 | Am Book ⅞g | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 100 | Am Box Board (⅛e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Am Capital B | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 500 | Am Cen Mfg (⅛g) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 700 | Am C P&LA (⅜g) | 34⅝ | 34 | 34 |
| 50 | Am C P&LA new .34g | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 200 | Am Cit P&LB | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 1600 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 39¼ |
| 400 | Am & Fgn P war | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 100 | Am Fork & Hoe (½g) | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 700 | Am Gas & El (1.60) | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 |
| 100 | Am Gen $2½pf (2½) | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 700 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 300 | Am Maracaibo | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Am Republics (.35e) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 7300 | Am Superpow | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 100 | Am Thread pf(¼) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 100 | Am Writ Pap | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Anch Post Pf (.15g) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 270 | Appal El Pow pf | 105½ | 104¾ | 105½ |
| 300 | Ark Nat Gas | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 2700 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | Ark N Gas pf | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | Ark P & L pf (7) | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 600 | Aro Equip | 20¾ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 400 | Atlantic C Fish (¼g) | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 25 | Atl Cst L Co (1½g) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 900 | Atlas Corp war | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | Atlas Ply (.60g) | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 400 | Avery & Sons (½e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 140 | Axton-Fish A | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 200 | Babcock & Wil (½g) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 200 | BaldwLoco pf (2.10) | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 1500 | Baldwin Loco war | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 200 | Baldwin Rub (½) | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| 900 | Barium Sta Stl | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Basic Refract (.20g) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 2300 | Beech Aire (1e) | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 400 | Berk & Gray Furn | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 50 | Blue Ridge cv pf (3d) | 24⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| 100 | Bohack (HC) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1500 | Bowm-Hill H | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Bown-Hill H 1 pf | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 200 | Brar Tr LkP | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1200 | Breeze Corp | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 200 | Brewst Aero | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 800 | Bridgpt Mach | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 10 | Bridg Mach pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1200 | Brill A | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 50 | Brill pf | 70 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 3300 | Brown Rubber | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 200 | Bruce (E L) | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1100 | Buckeye P L | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 1200 | Buf N & E P pf | 15½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1100 | Burma Ltd | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 700 | Cal El Pow | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 500 | Callte Tung (.10g) | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 600 | Can Marconi (.04g) | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 25 | Carnation (1) | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 200 | Carrier Corp | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 500 | Catalin Am (.10e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 700 | Cen Hud G&E (.34g) | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1500 | Cessna Aire (1e) | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 50 | Chesebrough (4a) | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 225 | Chi Riv & Mich (¾g) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 50 | Childs pf | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 1200 | Cities Service | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 350 | Cities Serv pf | 86¾ | 86 | 86 |
| 500 | Claude Neon Lts | 1⅜ | ⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 400 | Cleve El Illum (½g) | 31 | 30½ | 31 |
| 200 | Cleve Tract (¾g) | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 900 | Colon Develop | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 300 | Colonial Airl | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 600 | Colo Fuel&I war | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 300 | Colts F'Arm (5e) | 49½ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ |
| 40 | Colum G&E pf ($) | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 200 | Comm P Svc (1.60) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Comm Wat Svc | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Compos Mvtc (.30g) | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 100 | Cons Biscuit (.40) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 10 | Con G&E BlpfB (4½) | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 10 | Con G&E BalpfC (4) | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1700 | Cons Gas Ut | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 800 | Cons Stl Corp (¼g) | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 100 | Cont G&E pr pf (7) | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 200 | Cont Roll&Stl (½g) | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 100 | Cook Pt & V (.80) | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 200 | Cooper-Bess (½g) | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 350 | Copper Range (½g) | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2800 | Corroon & Rey | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 300 | Cosden Petro | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 25 | Cosden Petro pf | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2000 | Creole Pet | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 100 | C W Liquid | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1000 | Croft Brewing | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | Crown C Pet | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 4300 | CubanAt Sug | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 100 | Darby Pet (1) | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 100 | Dejay Stor (¼g) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 600 | Dennison Mfg A (.30g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Derby Oil | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | DetG&M pf (1.20) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 100 | Det Gray Ir | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 400 | DetMichStove (.10g) | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 300 | Domin Stl & Coal | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 100 | Durh Hos B | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 700 | Duro-Test | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 2000 | Eagle Pich Ld | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| 800 | East Gas & F | 2⅞ | ⅞ | 2¾ |
| 400 | East G&F 6 pf (1½k) | 36 | 35½ | 35½ |
| 25 | East G&F pr pf (4½) | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 200 | East Sta Corp | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | East Sug As pf (1¼k) | 38 | 37½ | 38 |
| 200 | Easy Wash MB (⅛e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 5300 | El Bond & Sh | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 700 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 64¼ | 63¾ | 64⅛ |
| 450 | El P&L 2pfA | 29¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 700 | El P&L war | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 600 | Emerson-Elec (.10g) | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 200 | Emsco D&Eq (.35) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 2200 | Equity Corp | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Esquire Inc (.20g) | 4⅝ | 46 | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Eversharp Inc (¾g) | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 100 | Fairchild Av (1e) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 200 | FairchildEngAir | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 125 | Fla P&L $7 pf (7) | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 200 | Fuller (GA) (2e) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 10 | Gen Shar pf (6d) | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1300 | Glen Ald Coal (.80g) | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 25 | Godchaux Sug A (2g) | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 300 | Godchaux Sug B | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2400 | Goldfield Con | ¼ | 7-32 | ¼ |
| 50 | Gorh Mfg (1g) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 100 | Gray Mfg | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 175 | Gt Atl&Pac nv (2½g) | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 100 | Gt Nor Pap (.80g) | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 100 | Greeng T & D (1e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Gulf Oil | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 500 | Hall Lamp (.20g) | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 100 | Hartford Ray vtc | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 800 | Harvard Mfrew (.05g) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Hat Cor Am B (¼g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 500 | Hearn D Strs | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 300 | Hecla Min (½g) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 200 | Heyden Chem (.20g) | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 700 | Hoe (R) & Co A | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| 100 | Holl C Gold (h.65) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Holt (Hen) A (.70k | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 200 | Hum-Ross F (.075g) | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 200 | Huyler's | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Hygrade Fd (.30e) | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 300 | Ill Iowa Pow | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 500 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k) | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 100 | Ill Zinc (.65g) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 50 | Ind Svc 7% pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 600 | Ins Co N Am (2½) | 80½ | 79 | 80 |
| 300 | Int Cig Mch (.60g) | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 200 | Int Hyd-El pf | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 500 | Int Indust | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 500 | Int Petrol (h1) | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 100 | Int Prod (¼g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 900 | Int S Raz B | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Int Util B | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Int Util pf | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| 200 | Int Util pr pf (3½) | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 100 | Int Home Eq | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 125 | Iron Firem vte (1.20) | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 100 | Ital Superpow A | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 | Jacobs (F L) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20 | Jer CP&L 7 pf (7) | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 2700 | Kingston Prod (.10g) | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | Kirby Pet (.10e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:55 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 400 | Prkrsbrg R&R (½g) | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 |
| 1000 | Pennroad (⅛e) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 200 | Pa-Cent Airl | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 100 | Pepperell (10) | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 100 | Phillips Pkg (⅛e) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 3100 | Phoenix Sec | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ |
| 600 | Phoen Sec pf (3) | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 |
| 500 | Pioneer Gold | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Pitney-Bowes (.40) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 300 | Pleas V Wine | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 800 | Polaris Mng (.03e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | Potrero Sugar | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 150 | Pratt & Lam (.40g) | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 200 | Premier Gld (h.06) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 5400 | Prod Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Prosperity Co B | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 50 | PugSdP&Lpf(5k) | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 200 | Pug Sd P&L $6 pf | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 9300 | RKO opt war | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 50 | Rwy & Lgt Sec(.30g) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 100 | Rwy & Ut Inv A | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 200 | Raytheon Mfg | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Red Bank Oil | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 800 | Reed Roll Bit(.30g) | 24½ | 24 | 24½ |
| 2200 | Reiter-Fost | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Republic Avia (¼g) | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Rheem Mfg (1) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 400 | Rio Grande Val G vtc | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Rome Cable (.60) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 200 | Roosevelt Fd (⅛e) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 500 | Ryan Aero (.55e) | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | St Lawrence | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1000 | St Regis Pap | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 125 | St Regis P pf(3½k) | 133¾ | 133 | 133 |
| 400 | Salt Dome Oil | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 300 | Schulte (DA) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Schulte (DA) pf | 36 | 35 | 35 |
| 10 | Scranton Lace (1g) | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 30 | Scran-SBK pf | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| 200 | Scullin Stl (1g) | 11½ | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Segal Lock & H | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Seiberling Rub (½g) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2000 | Selected Indus | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Selected Ind cv | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 150 | Sel Ind pr (5½) | 67¾ | 67½ | 67¾ |
| 100 | Sel Ind (al ct) (5½) | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 300 | Sentry S Con | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Serrick Corp B (.20g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Shat-Denn (⅛g) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | Sherwin-Wms (3) | 87½ | 86½ | 87½ |
| 10 | Singer Mfg (6a) | 226 | 226 | 226 |
| 300 | Solar Aire (.10g) | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 300 | Sonotone (.10g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 500 | Soss Mfg | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 400 | South Royal (.40) | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1100 | Span & Gen reg | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Stand Cap&S (¼e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 50 | Stand C&S pf (1.60) | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 100 | St Oil Ky (1) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 5400 | St Pow & Lt | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 200 | Stand Prod (.40e) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 4400 | Stand Sil-Lead | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Stand Tube B (.10g) | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 400 | Sterl Al Prod (.90e) | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 100 | Sterl Brew (.30e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 125 | Stetson (JB) | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 600 | Sullivan Mach (¾g) | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 200 | Sun Ray Drug (.80) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 2500 | Sunray Oil (.10g) | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Tampa El .80g | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 200 | Technicolor | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| 10 | Texas P & L pf (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 100 | Tilo Roof (.20g) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 280 | Todd Shpyds (½g) | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 100 | Tonopah Min (.05g) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 600 | Trans-Lux | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 200 | Tubize Chat | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 100 | Tubize Chat A (3g) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 500 | Udylite Corp (.20e) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Ulen Realiz | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Unit Aire Pr (1a) | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 5900 | Unit Cig-Wh Strs | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3600 | Unit Corp war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 3000 | Unit Gas | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 150 | Unit Gas pf (5½k) | 121 | 120⅝ | 120⅝ |
| 2400 | Unit Lt & Pow A | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 2000 | Unit Lt & P pf | 42¾ | 41¾ | 42⅜ |
| 50 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 200 | U S Foil B | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 1200 | Unit Wall Pap (.10e) | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 100 | Univ Cooler A | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 300 | Univ Corp vtc | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 200 | Univ Cooler B | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 600 | Utah-IdahoSug (.15g) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 50 | Utah P&L pf (5¼k) | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 100 | Utah Radio | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 200 | Valspar Corp | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Walker Min | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Wentworth Mfg (¼g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 20 | W Tex Ut $6 pf (6) | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 100 | West Air Lines | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 25 | Willson Prod (.80) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 500 | WrightHarg (h.30) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |

Total stock sales today estimated 260,000 shares, year ago 46,345 shares.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

**Domestic Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Am G & E 3½s60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 20 | Am P & L 6s 2016 | 103½ | 102¼ | 102¾ |
| 1 | Appel El Pow 3¼s 70 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 | Ark P&L 5s 56 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 31 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 65⅞ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 10 | As G & E 5s 50 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 5 | As G & E 5s68 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 | As T&T 5½s55A | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 1 | Atlan City El 3¼s64 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 13 | Baldw L 6s 50 | 125¼ | 124 | 124½ |
| 3 | Birm El 4½s 68 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 | Boston Ed 2¾s 70A | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 | Cen St El 5½s 54 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 2 | Cen St El 5s 48 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 | Chi Ry 5s 27 ct | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 3 | Cities Ser 5s 69 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 | Cities Ser 5s 66 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 41 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 93¼ | 92¾ | 93¼ |
| 33 | Cit S P & L 5½s 49 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 89 | Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 93⅛ | 92¾ | 93⅛ |
| 50 | Con GEL Ba 3s 69 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 12 | Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 19 | East G&F 4s 56 A | 89 | 88⅜ | 88¾ |
| 39 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 98⅛ | 97⅝ | 98⅛ |
| 3 | Fla P&L 5s 54 | 105⅞ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 13 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 63 | 97⅜ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 4 | Gobel (A) 4½s 41 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 5 | Hous Ltg & P 3½s 66 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 12 | Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C | 105½ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Ill Pow&LS½s54B | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 | Ind Svc 5s 50 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5 | Ind Svc 5s 63 A | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 1 | Int P Sec 7s 52F xc | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 11 | Inters Pow 6s 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 5 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 82⅜ | 81½ | 81¾ |
| 1 | It Sup Pw 6s 63A | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 4 | JerCen P&L 3½s 65 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 | Lou P&L 5s 57 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | McCord R 6s 48 st | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 3 | Metro Ed 4s 71 | 109 | 108⅞ | 109 |

# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada

### FOR SALE OR RENT

ASHPOINT, MAINE, near Rockland—5 acres of land with plastered cottage, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, fireplace; also small bungalow; all modern conveniences in both. W. L. Clark, 50 Overlook Road, Arlington, Mass. Phone Arl. 1508-J.

### HOUSES TO LET

HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS—Attractive 7-room, 2½ baths, house with 2-car garage; beautiful shade trees and fully landscaped yard; faces Lake Michigan with view of lake from first-floor windows; fine bathing beach; good neighbors; oil heat with new, efficient hot-water furnace. Because of transfer this desirable and exceptionally comfortable and easy-to-take-care-of house may be rented for only $160.00 a month—available now. Convenient to North Western and North Shore electric trains. Shown by appointment. Margaret E. Byrn, Realtor, phone Highland Park 2542, 8 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

### HOMES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., N. W. Section—For rental 3 or 4 bedroom house; adult family of four. Michigan 0612 after 6 p. m.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 7 PARK AVE.—Modern penthouse, 2 rooms, 2 baths, no kitchen; 21st floor; view of East River; 24-hour switchboard service; sublet until Oct. Phone RUSSELL WRIGHT, CA 5-7570 or MU 3-7161.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St.—Comfortable, airy, bed-sitting room, facing Fenway; near subway and bus; woman preferred; $6.00. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4320, Ext. 548.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Unusual; only guest; first-class building; lady. Write Box M-9, Suite 1360, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Cool, attractive corner, 4 windows, view, $4.00; other $6.50; housekeeping, homelike. CAthedral 8-8640, Nettleton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., near Chevy Chase Circle—Single room for Christian Scientist; 2-car bus line; $25. Call EMerson 0692.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished room and bath; private home; convenient transportation. Randolph 2104—or write Box 30, 1013 National Press Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spacious single room, convenient to street car and bus transportation; meals in building; available June 1. Box 29, 1013 National Press Building.

### COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and farm ideal for study and recreation, reopens May 27th. Invites Christian Scientists and their families. Home cooking. Reasonable. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

### SUMMER BOARD

VACATION AT VILLA HAGEL, CALLICOON CENTER, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.) Quiet and comfortable. Ask for circular letter.

### LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

BOSTON—Furnishings of 8-room apt. for sale immediately. Call Ken 0830 for information any time after Wed. a. m.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NORLIN R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

### HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

IF YOU HAVE

mechanical or electrical aptitude and like this kind of work, are married, have dependents and are of good character, this is an opportunity to place yourself with a reliable, high grade, well established organization.

We have several openings for men who are high school graduates not now engaged in war work.

We will train you thoroughly and pay you well while learning our business.

This may be the opportunity you have been looking for to establish yourself in such a position as we offer.

In reply please state age, schooling and past experience, too.

Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

$25.00 WEEKLY and comfortable home awaits suitable, draft-deferred, Protestant young man to care for and companion crippled youth. Must drive car. Write Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NIGHT FIREMAN—PORTER; 2 men wanted; steady work, apartment house in Boston; middle-aged men acceptable. Apply State Street Trust Co., Real Estate Dept., corner State and Congress Street, Boston.

COUNSELORS—Mature; exclusive Maine camp; athletics, crafts; personal description. Write Box S-16, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th street, N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST WANTED

for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the airbrush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

EXPERIENCED nurse for 2 girls, ages 4 and 8; require woman of refinement who will cooperate in home during cookless war emergency in return for harmonious home, consideration and good salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full particulars. MRS. C. H. POPE, Clinton Place, Maplewood, N. J.

WOMAN—Colored; cooking; help maid with housework; four adults; part year New York, part Connecticut. MRS. DREW, 175 W. 72nd, New York, N. Y.

ARTIST WANTED

art school graduate; experienced in making originals and to do hand-coloring. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

CONN., STAMFORD, 71 Grove St.—Two adults offer good home to willing, efficient woman; Protestant; cook, occasional driving; nice room, bath; $100. STamford 3-7470.

SALAD and sandwich girl; must be experienced and quick; hours 8 to 4, 5-day week; good salary. Co 7-5699, N. Y. C.

### AGENCIES WANTED

LONDON, England—Firm of commission agents sales organization calling upon big stores, sanitary engineers and builders merchants; desires representation. Apply W. F. Wickins, 9 Lady Margaret Rd., London, N. W. 5.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

I WILL PAY ALL CASH for a GOING BUSINESS

Preferably located in New England with an annual peace-time net income of at least $25,000.

I will purchase outright and pay all cash for a business that meets my requirements. Confidential negotiations should be initiated by principals only (no brokers) directly with me or through their bank or legal counsel, assuring no embarrassing disclosures in any directions. I am a principal and not a broker. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ANTIQUES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coins, old gold, old silver, antiques bought and sold. A. HEPNER, 402 Twelfth Street, N. W. Across from Raleigh Hotel. DI 2668.

### CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEBER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1180 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6362.

### FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBARBASHIAN Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired. Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971.

### HOUSEHOLD PETS

ALLEGRETTO PIZZICATO, black cat, half Balinese, wants home in country; needs four paws, tenants weekly, wants night; likes people, but will settle for mice; utmost. Apt. 14th, 40 Prospect Place, N. Y. C.

# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada (Continued)

### INFORMATION WANTED

Will GEORGE GRIFFITHS late of WAVERTREE and Qu-Appelle N. W. Territory please write to his sister Cisser, Mrs. Selina A. Davies, 2, Browning Road, Waterloo, Liverpool 22, England.

### JEWELERS

Pearls, Mounted and Unmounted
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

### PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 9 Bromfield Street, LIB. 2013

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

### RUG CLEANING

RUGS 87 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN FINE RUG CLEANING
Also Expert Repairing. — Phone HIG 4100
Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders
ADAMS & SWETT 120 Kemble St. BOSTON

### WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

# Delaware

### WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make the Most of Your Off Hours in Sportswear by

Manhattan

Relax when you can in clothes with plenty of slack for comfort, and action. Manhattan sportswear is for all-out freedom at play . . . roomy, comfortable, easy-going . . . rigid only about its fine quality. Select an outfit for the week-end.

$2.00 up

John A. Carlson
MEN'S STORE
923 Market Street
OPEN FRI. AND SAT. NIGHTS

Feature Women's Clothes of Distinction
Women's Dresses—sheers—cottons
Women's Suits
Women's Blouses
The Fashion Shop
213 WEST NINTH STREET

# Dist. of Col.

### WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4678 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parker House Cafe
Good Home Cooking
Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.
Closed Mondays
Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
Corner of 16th St. and Park Road, N. W.

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
COATS, SUITS AND FURS
Made to Order
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned.
1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 0682

THE ORIENT
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Ave. Michigan 9547

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
See Lucille when you are ready to buy a GEM
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 5746

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5431 Georgia Avenue N. W.

# Maine

### AUBURN

Your Securities, Insurance Policies, and War Savings Bonds belong in a Safety Deposit Box

Our rental charges are low.

Mechanics' Savings Bank
79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

Just the right gift for
Graduation or Wedding
WILLS AND HICKS
94 Court Street Auburn, Me.

FLOWERS
for Memorial Day
★
ROAK'S, Florist
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Tel. 980

Dubbleware Work Clothes
for all purposes for
men and women
COBB-WATSON COMPANY
63 Court Street Auburn, Me.

# MAINE

### AUBURN (Continued)

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

INSURANCE
Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
Phone 1020 or 244
MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY
H. A. Baird, Mgr. 51 Court St.

### BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-6996, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond Street Dial 2-0183

FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville
Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

STANDARD SHOE STORE 48 Main Street
Wilbur Coon, Health Spot, Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Matrix, Bostonian, Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's Specialty Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart Accessories
41 Hammond St., Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

### LEWISTON

USE COUPON 17
to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Street Telephone 406

Choice Cut Flowers and Plants for Memorial Day
★
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 Ash Street Phone 827

### PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy a Bond
and help the purchase of a Heavy Bomber to be named
City of Portland, Maine
★ ★ ★
Your purchase of a Bond will entitle you to a ticket to see the interior of a captured Two-man Jap Sub.
★ ★ ★
J. A. Merrill & Co.
503 Congress Street

MAYTIME IS COTTON TIME
May brings us Summer and a gala assortment of refreshingly cool summer cotton dresses. See our grand assortments from several departments.
$2.50 to $7.95
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDELL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

# MAINE

### PORTLAND (Continued)

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

# NewHampshire

### CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Cool, Young All-Occasion
DRESSES
Frosty-cool on Summer's hottest days!
HARRY G. EMMONS

### DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTED FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

VICTORY GARDEN PLANTS
Homeland Market
Vegetables and Fruits in Season
A. H. Gage, Dover Point Rd.
Telephone 759-W

Furnish your home from wall to wall at
The Greenlaw Furniture Co.
60 Third Street Tel. 1141-W
Superlative Values made to last and Satisfy.
Terms to suit your convenience.

BURNETT'S VANILLA 2-oz. bottle 35c

Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

### MANCHESTER

Opening of
"The Sun Shop"
The boardwalk for beach fashions, slacks, play suits, cotton skirts and blouses and swim suits.
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"
PARISEAU'S

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
92 MANCHESTER STREET

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 453 or 452
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
30 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
HAVE YOUR SPRING CLEANING DONE EARLY
107 HANOVER ST. TEL. 4475

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6850

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Mae Fogg Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work
1203 ELM STREET TEL. 1140-W

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You don't need to waste gas or travel miles for the best in furniture values and quality.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Purchase your supply at
LEAVITT'S

Special Sale of
McQuade House Paint
Our regular priced outside paint is reduced to $2.75 a gallon from $3.50.
Buy now and save enough to purchase a War Bond
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
TEL. 1903 1128 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Use Your Shoe Ration Coupon for
Quality Shoes—Longer Wear, Better Style and Fit
SHEA'S SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

### NASHUA

LAD AND DAD
AVARD'S STORE
161 MAIN ST., NASHUA, N. H.

# Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
288 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

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Cranston, R. I.

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Range and Furnace Oil
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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
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# VIRGINIA

### NEWPORT NEWS

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Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
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QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
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Granby Street, Corner Main

Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

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Leading Rug Cleaning Plant in Tidewater Virginia
Oriental Rug Sales and Service
Rugs Cleaned, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
TERMS: CASH
Dial 23342 624 Botetourt Street

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For Painting Over Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
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PEOPLE'S SHOE SERVICE
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Hats Reblocked, etc.

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"At Memorial Bridge"
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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Propst-Childress Shoe Co.
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
ESTABLISHED 1915
304 S. JEFFERSON STREET
Mail Orders Filled

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
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Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

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Wallpaper
Paints, Oils, Varnishes
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Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

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Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V | A | N | C | E | ■ | S | | |
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| I | ■ | O | ■ | S | E | E | | |
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| ■ | B | ■ | C | ■ | N | ■ | | |
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| E | G | O | ■ | B | E | L | | |
| Y | ■ | R | E | A | D | E | | |

# WEST VIRGINIA

### HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7191

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 3171

GREENE BEAUTY SALON
Lucy Mae Greene
Caldwell Building
Phone 21107
Huntington, West Virginia

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

# ONTARIO

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MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
Children's Books all year round

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

# ONTARIO

### TORONTO (Continued)

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Don't Let Washday Spoil Your Hands
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7483

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS • RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

### QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

MRS. JARDINE
DRESSES Reasonably priced
COATS
SUITS Smartly Styled
2058 VICTORIA STREET

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes WASHING MACHINES and RADIOS
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7870—7879

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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE

Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

★ DOllard 4601

For

Quality Laundry Work

Try

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

WI. 4115

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LONDON, IRVING COURT, 37, Porchester Terrace—Second-floor flat, 4 bed, 2 reception rooms; good kitchen; parquet flooring throughout; partial central heating and constant hot water; rent £235 per annum. Apply Head Porter or Associated London Properties, Ltd., 2, Oakwood Court, W. 14. Tel. WEStern 0181.

FLATS WANTED

WEST or South West London—Business lady requires small unfurnished flat in quiet house. Box W-1661, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 86, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention.

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USEFUL personal maid wanted for London to look after miniature poodle and do washing, mending, shopping for lady doing full-time warwork; wages 30/- p. w. and live in. Box W-1750, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI 2634.

LONDON—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6130, 46 York Street W. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 15.—Sunny bed sitting room, first floor, furnished; open situation; near busses, Putney Bridge. 65, Kenilworth Court.

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Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Specialty
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ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR SPEAKING VOICE?
MARY HAMLIN, L. R. A. M.
Teacher of voice-production, will help you speak clearly and confidently.
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9.
Cunningham 1818.

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

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EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in Shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Mrs. Bartholomew, 33, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11. Bay. 3059.

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D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical. Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 84, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 3067.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 8691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES—WARREN & CO'S CUSTOM COALS
F. WARREN & CO'S COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
88, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 2732

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1131 Ext. 10.

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Day's STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

FULLER'S STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERS
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
TEL. PUTNEY 1859
Depot: Artists' Materials Cards, etc.

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

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DUBLIN

for ★
WEATHERWEAR
the place is—
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzer's
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

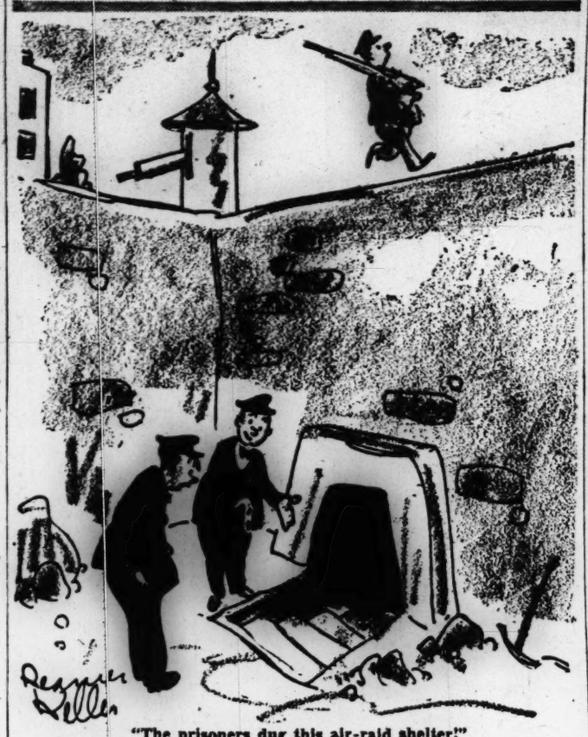
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.


Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

## Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"The prisoners dug this air-raid shelter!"

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Akimov, Nikolai** (nyĭ-kŭ-lī′ ŭ-kyĕ′-nĭôf) — Military reviewer of the Moscow News.

**Atchikalin, Djevad** — Popular spelling for Cevad Açikalin (jĕ-väd′ ä-chû-kä-lûn′) — Turkish Ambassador to Russia.

**Dcebesoy, Gen. Ali Fuad** — Popular spelling for Ali Fuad Cebesoy—(ä-lī′ fōō-äd′ jĕ-bĕ-soi′) — Turkish Minister of Communications.

**Decimomannu** (dā′-chē-mô-män′-nōō) — Airfield in Sardinia.

**Elmas** (ĕl′-mäs)—Airfield in Sardinia.

**Juin, Gen. Alphonse** (àl′-fôNs′ zhü-ăN′)—Acting French Resident General of Tunisia during indisposition of General Mast.

**Menemencioğlu, Numan** (nōō′-män mĕ′-nĕ-mĕn-j-/′-ô-lōō) — Foreign Minister of Turkey.

**Yamamoto, Admiral Isoroku** (ē-sô-rô-kōō yä-mä-mô-tô — even accent) — Commander in Chief of the Japanese combined fleets recently killed in action.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

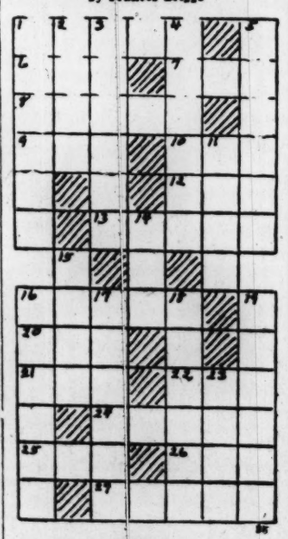
**Duisburg-Hamborn** (düs′-bōōrĸ-häm′-bōrn) — Vital transport and communications center of Germany, at the junction of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

**Leros** (lĕ′-rôs) — German submarine base in the Aegean Sea.

Key: āle, châotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/re, verd/re; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is the detective in S. S. Van Dine's mysteries?
6—Water in solid form is what?
7—The term "featherice" would most likely apply to those who run, row, or fly—which?
8—Felix Alexandre Guilmant played what musical instrument?
9—Who was Irish god of the sea?
10—Terminate.
12—Observe.
13—Suit of "Blue Boy" is of what fabric?
16—What was served to children of old woman who lived in shoe?
20—What is a river of Switzerland?
21—King Gama is father of what princess in Gilbert and Sullivan opera?
23—Mongrel dog is what?
24—What is an anonym of "suspicion"?
25—Self.
26—The Bengal quince is also called what?
27—Who was author of "Griffith Gaunt"?

Down
1—Joseph Joachim played what musical instrument?
2—Land measure.
3—What island of Philippines lies between Panay and Cebu?
4—What was middle name of William Henley, English poet and dramatist?
5—Where was Jenny Lind born?
11—What is the German word for "no"?
14—Thespians do what?
15—What is a slender wire nail, with a small, deep, round head?
16—What American showman was associated with Phineas T. Barnum?
17—Daniel Webster was famed as what?
18—In the "Iliad," who is wife of Priam?
19—The Yeggby-Boggby-Bo rode on back of what creature?
22—Employed.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why Manganese Was Included in the Alloy Used in Making the Nickel-less Nickel?

The taking of the metal nickel out of the five-cent piece, it has been estimated, will release a sufficient quantity of that strategic metal to harden 16,000 tons of armor plate.

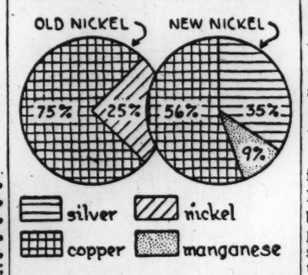
The finding of a suitable alloy to replace the former composition of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel presented many problems for the United States Treasury.

The new coin, for instance, should not have an intrinsic value so high as to tempt people to melt it down for its metal, and it should also prove acceptable to such coin-operated devices as pay telephones, turnstiles, juke boxes, candy vending machines, etc.

One of the first suggestions for the new five-cent piece was to make it out of stainless steel, but the severe reduction of chrome imports, due to the war, made that impracticable.

According to Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the United States mint, silver and copper in equal parts was the next substance tried.

The trouble with this combination, it soon developed, was that when the alloy was tested on slot machines, it was flatly rejected by certain types of vending devices. The reason for this was that both




silver and copper are such good conductors of electricity that the coin-rejection device, which works on the principle of electrical resistance, unhesitatingly flipped the experimental coin right back to the customer.

The metal manganese, however, is a poor conductor of electricity. It was found by experiment that by adding manganese to the copper-silver combination it was possible to reduce the conductivity of the coin to a value which approximated that of the old copper and nickel five-cent piece. In order for the alloy to satisfy the conductivity tests of vending machines, it was found that it was necessary to include a minimum of 9 per cent of manganese.

Adding the manganese resulted in still another problem for the mint. The copper-silver-manganese alloy was found to be so much harder than the old copper-nickel alloy that new annealing furnaces had to be installed at the mint to heat-soften the ingots several times during the rolling process.—W. P. Keasbey.

Wide World

### Forks, Wash., Boasts Ration Board "Nearest to Tokyo"

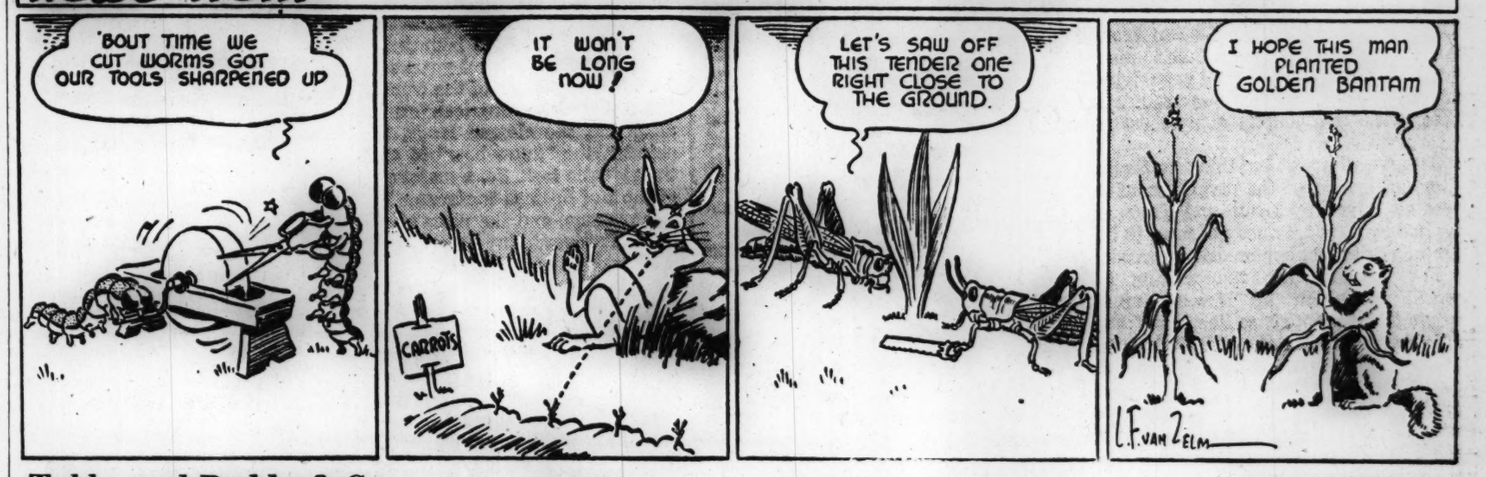
**The OPA recently installed the farthest west ration board in the U. S. This tiny logging town's board includes two Indian chiefs, some loggers, a telephone company lineman, and a Grange member. Although the population of the town is only 600, the new board serves an area larger than the State of Rhode Island. Previously, the people of this area had to drive as much as 240 miles, round trip, to apply for ration coupons. After being sworn in, the Indian board members staged a ceremonial dance. Here Chief Tyler Hoe Bucket does a tribal dance outside the board headquarters. The circular object on the ground is a picture of Hirohito.**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile.*

—Ps. 34:13

## NEWS ITEM— REMEMBER, THERE ARE OTHERS INTERESTED IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN BESIDES YOURSELF.


'BOUT TIME WE CUT WORMS GOT OUR TOOLS SHARPENED UP
IT WON'T BE LONG NOW!
CARROTS
LET'S SAW OFF THIS TENDER ONE RIGHT CLOSE TO THE GROUND.
I HOPE THIS MAN PLANTED GOLDEN BANTAM
L.F. VAN ZELM

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact, Eggcellent*

By Le Pelley

HEY-TUBBY... A CHICKEN IN THE GARDEN...
SHOO... SHOO... BEAT IT,!
GET OUT OF HERE... SHOO... YOU CAN'T COME IN OUR GARDEN! AND HAVE A FREE MEAL....
I SAY, YOU CAN'T..... oooooks !!!
FAIR ENOUGH !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Was a Help!*

By Rodgers

This A.M. the Boss had trouble locating one of his shoes—
Couldn't seem to find his blue tie—
Had to ask his mother if she had noticed his cap—
And spent some time trying to remember just where he'd put his books!
But, thank goodness, he knew exactly where to find the schoolhouse!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Program May Include the Anvil Chorus*

By The Hagers

"Here is the concert program, Ted." He read it carefully and said:
"Sylvester Scaup sings 'Figaro'; And 'Liebestraum' is played by Joe.
The Drake Glee Club and Firemen's Band— Your program, Waddles, is well manned.
The ladies, though, will think you're wrong, And raise their voices,—not in song."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### End of the Comintern

The pleasure with which the proposal to dissolve the Third International has been received in Allied capitals and the ill-concealed dismay with which that document is being read in Berlin are reliable indicators of its diplomatic value.

No skepticism as to its sincerity, or as to its effect in practice, can blur the fact of Moscow's eagerness to find ground for long-term co-operation within the framework of the United Nations. It was not the way the Russians fought the Germans that produced uneasiness among the free nations; not the conduct of the war but the use to which victory might be put by a Government committed to furthering world revolution—this was the question on which suspicion constantly fed.

But in timing the decision to end the Comintern at a moment when all Europe is girding itself—though with differing aims—for United Nations invasion, Moscow has not only aided unity among its Allies but fomented disunity within the fortress they are to attack. For, aside from the iron with which he confronted his satellites and victims on the Continent, Hitler had one other potent weapon. This was the threat that if he should withdraw his controls all Europe would be plunged into revolution directed from Moscow.

Quite naturally Hitler still insists this is so. But his word cannot seem any better than that of Moscow in today's disillusioned Europe, if indeed it is held as good. And the world is conscious today of another force besides that of revolution in Russia. It is a force all nations can understand. It is nationalism.

The differences—and bitter they must have been—which drastic political readjustments had produced among Russians have been all but forgotten in Russia's fight against an external and traditional foe. The men and women who opposed Hitler's Pan-Germanic hordes on the Eastern Front have not been not only Communists but Russians; they have not been fighting less for a system than for a country. The battle is a conflict of a thousand years.

This we all know. But this, too: Stalin does not symbolize the revolution as it was conceived by Lenin and Trotsky; he has held that it does not need to be an international phenomena to succeed.

For all this, the renunciation of world revolution by Moscow must brave some skepticism. Peoples of the free world will watch for its effects in areas where internal divisions among anti-Hitlerite groups have continued along ideological lines. Yugoslavia seems to be one such area. Similarly the activities of Communist organizations in many nations will be scrutinized for signs that they are really acting independently of Moscow and no longer making their own revolutionary programs mere tools of Russian policy.

Meanwhile this move by Moscow stands as one of the most important political developments of the war, and as one which may have far-reaching military consequences. Its effect on the morale of peoples whose war effort has been in any way modified by doubts as to the outcome of the war should be considerable.

The enigma of Moscow is now partly dispelled. Frankness can now become the keynote of relations which too long have been conducted in a deliberately cultivated atmosphere of mystery. Mutual understanding will be aided by all those who sense the opportunity offered by this departure and who are more ready to trust those who stand with us than those against whom we must fight.

### Canned Cans

President Willard H. Dow of the Dow Chemical Company reports that in the not distant future we may be eating the containers in which food is stored. He points out that we have synthetic sausage casings and tasty ice cream cones. As he says, "Why stop there?" The possibilities are gargantuan in scope and citizens ought to do some thinking on the problem.

For example, why shouldn't we have a plastic, edible container of sweet corn flavor to use in preserving shell beans? The whole thing could go into the pan and after a few minutes the result would be that incomparable dish—succotash. Some intransigent folks may prefer lima beans instead of shell beans, but, after all, the opinion of minorities should be respected.

Or perhaps you would prefer to contemplate an edible can of whipped cream flavor to go with preserved strawberries. One could then chop a can to pieces in the salad bowl and use the contents on home-made biscuits. The union of rhubarb and cream appeals as a happy possibility. A can flavor of baby onions to accompany potato hash (you remember potatoes?) has definite possibilities, and a tomato ketchup flavored container to surround canned baked beans should appeal to a wide public. The whole field needs thorough exploration.

### Frankness Plus Certainty

So much damage can be done to America's war effort by a rebellious attitude toward gasoline rationing that this newspaper has been reluctant to join in the chorus of criticism evoked by sudden shifts in the regulations. But Washington is repeating its mistakes, and apparently the time has come when some questioning may help.

A ban on pleasure driving would be a small price to pay for a second front. The people of the Atlantic seaboard states would loyally sacrifice the "gas" necessary to meet a 40 per cent overall cut in bus, truck and taxicab mileage if they could only obtain from the OPA just a bit more of two commodities—frankness and certainty.

As to frankness: Would it aid the enemy to tell the people what the enemy must know—that reserves must be built up for military operations in areas best supplied from America's Atlantic coast? While military needs are vaguely mentioned, the emphasis has been on the "increased burden placed on the railways" by the breaking of the "Big Inch" pipeline—which carried oil only to Illinois. If this puts a burden on the railways it is to supply the Middle West—where an A-card is still worth four gallons a week. If there is any connection between the pipeline and the East's supply it should be explained.

As to certainty: The public's trust in oil and "gas" regulations is destroyed by sudden shifts. Millions of people make their plans—some of them involving such vital things as jobs and food supplies—only to have them wrecked by changes which appear due to miscalculations in Washington. The present move to restrict bus, truck and taxi mileage needs quick clarification. Some non-essential deliveries should be cut 100 per cent; any cut in some bus lines will be disastrous.

Yet the mistakes of Washington can be no excuse for the citizen to use any oil or gas that is not absolutely necessary. Much of the trouble would dissolve if all citizens policed themselves conscientiously.

### "Border, nor breed, nor birth"

The welcome accorded Madame Chiang Kai-shek in the United States contrasts weirdly—yet hopefully—with the attitude expressed toward her countrymen in the United States' immigration laws. These laws exclude Chinese workers, and admit merchants, teachers, students and others of similar status only if they obtain special certificates.

Hearings are now under way before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on measures to abolish the obsolete aspects of American immigration laws which are offensive to one of the United States' most respected allies in a world war of which racial discrimination was an important cause.

The question is not whether more Asiatics are to be admitted to the country or not. The question is whether Americans wish to continue the discrimination against them which developed toward the close of the nineteenth century partly as a result of apprehension about the importation of "coolie labor." Repeal of the Asiatic Exclusion section of the immigration laws would place Chinese on the same footing as other peoples who may apply for admission to the United States. They would be permitted to immigrate under the quota system, to the extent of about 100 a year.

It should be recalled, in favor of the Chinese, that they have never pressed for alteration of these laws, holding them to be the business of the United States Government and people. The Chinese have sought to bring about their modification not by complaint but by the persuasion of good deeds and a gracious demeanor.

Madame Chiang did not have to say one word about the subject to start thousands of Americans thinking upon the anomaly of their Chinese exclusion laws. The United States has developed in this war—through closer acquaintance with the Chinese character—a sense of comradeship with the Chinese that makes racial discrimination in American immigration laws seem a grotesque and indeed an ugly absurdity.

### Feeding a Hungry World

The statement of fundamental British food policy given the Hot Springs conference does much to clear away the aura of opera bouffe secrecy that President Roosevelt insisted in throwing over the meeting. Quite usefully, too, the British statement indirectly brings home the essential fact that the problem of feeding a hungry world is not simply one of production and distribution. In the postwar world it is likely to be a sharp political problem as well.

The British statement, in calling for a new era of unrestricted, augmented world-wide food production, supplements one of the first and most significant points of agreement arrived at by the conference. This was that there must be an end, and no return to, the practices of plowing under cotton, paying farmers not to grow food, and killing little pigs.

It would be hard now, it was not easy even in the earlier New Deal days when those things were practiced, to find many who like scarcity economics. But the thing seemed necessary then because there was a limited market. The American farmer, over quite a historical period, had built up foreign outlets for many of his surpluses, but in the middle 1920s America embarked on its program of higher tariffs.

Lacking the opportunity to sell their goods in the United States and thus to acquire exchange, food-importing nations were compelled to stop buying American farm products.

The costly, complicated system of agricultural relief that burgeoned as a consequence of trade barriers is now fairly well woven into the affairs of the American farmer. It is easy, now that things are booming and all the world clamors for his food, to get the farmers to forgo some of his benefits, but in the days of adjustment to come it may require real salesmanship to get the American farmer and businessman to recognize the harmful results of economic isolationism, and to renounce a system of domestic bounties.

Now, and for several years after the war, the chief hope of the world, foodwise, rests in the American farmer, who alone has the cleared lands, the machinery, the "know-how" to approach the gigantic task. So, a major problem of the Hot Springs conference is to get this message and the news of this opportunity over to the American farmer.

Thus far, the unfortunate press controls in effect at the conference have militated against this very end. We had hoped this conference might do much to combat the selfishness that engenders tariffs, the aggressive thoughts that demand self-sufficiency, and the fears that foster isolationism.

The strong, vision-lifting British statement gives some hope such results may yet emerge.

## The Bookshelf

### *How Goebbels Works*

When the powers were parceled out in the Third Reich, Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels snatched the biggest share. For while Hermann Göring became master of the Luftwaffe and the German forests, and Heinrich Himmler became master of the prisons and concentration camps, the ex-liberal and ex-Communist became master of the German brains. Much of this misery brought about by Hitler and his gang can be traced to the building on Berlin's Wilhelmsplatz, seat of the Ministry for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment over which Dr. Goebbels presides.

The Nazi Ministry of Propaganda is the biggest and most intricate apparatus of its kind. It has 15 departments, not including the Reich Chamber of Culture with its seven subdivisions, and exercises unlimited control over every sort of intellectual or artistic activity.

THE GOEBBELS EXPERIMENT, by Derrick Sington and Arthur Weidenfeld (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3), reveals the working of the Nazi propaganda mechanism. The authors are less concerned with what Dr. Goebbels tells the German people or the world than with how he sees to it that his words, or those of Hitler or any other Nazi leader, cannot fail to be heard.

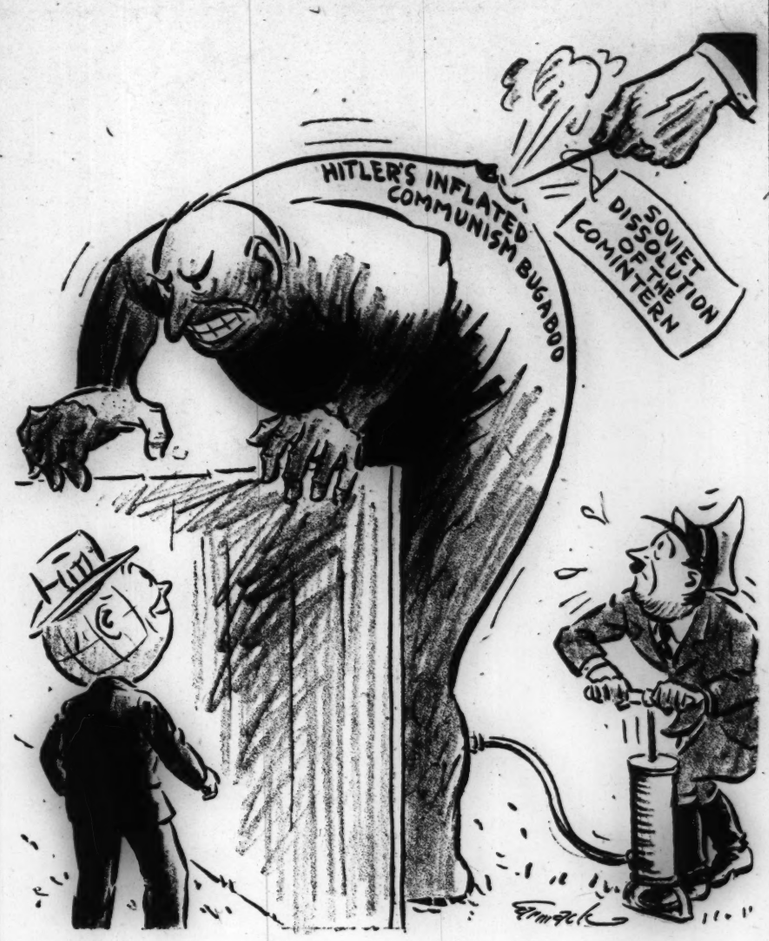
The book contains an enormous quantity of organizational and personal data. There is hardly any person who holds a responsible job in the propaganda setup whose name and duties are not described in "The Goebbels Experiment." One might almost say that the book would prepare one for an entry examination for Dr. Goebbels' staff.

But who wants to take such an examination? Is it not well established that the Goebbels experiment miscarried, so far as the world outside of Germany is concerned? That even its success inside the Third Reich is being jeopardized not only by the many unteachables among the older generation but also by a growing number of young people? And, finally, that where Dr. Goebbels had his way, the result was the wilting of spiritual life?

However, the book is certainly a valuable aid to all who will take an active part in the re-education of the German people. Thanks to the rich information gathered and lucidly arranged, they will be able to assess their task well beforehand, and they will find valuable hints as to where and how they will have to go to work.

E. S. P.

### Punctured




## Unlabored Musings

### *Courtesy*

It was the hour of noon and the heat was intense. The patriarch, sitting at the door of his tent, awaited drowsily the meal, which was in course of preparation within.

Suddenly raising his eyes, he became aware of the presence of three men, whose approach he had not noticed, and he saw at once that they were all strangers to him. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to meet them, and, after making a low obeisance, asked permission to bring them some water, to quench their thirst and cool their feet, at the same time begging them to enjoy rest and shelter under one of the trees in the neighborhood of his tent. He then took all needed steps to insure that a satisfying repast should be set before his stranger-guests. Finally, after these messengers had eaten and delivered their message, the host (Abraham) proceeded to put them on their way. There you have a brief summary of the earliest account of courtesy and hospitality, as recorded in one of the world's oldest books (Genesis 18).

Perhaps it doesn't sound like anything at all out of the way, but, as is generally the case with narrative of great simplicity and directness, the anecdote presents for our consideration the ingredients of all true courtesy. Courtesy, after all, is hospitality in terms of thought, as the following analysis will show:

1. Alertness to the presence of visiting strangers.
2. Instant solicitude for their welfare.
3. Respectful salutation, indicative of a desire to do them honor, without inquisitiveness as to whence they came or what they wanted.
4. Complete self-abnegation in the matter of sharing with them the good things of the home.
5. Taking care that on their departure the spirit of service and good will should continue to attend them on their way.

One may get some inkling of the significance of these small distinguishing characteristics by simply considering the effect of their nonperformance, in which case the narrative would run something like this:

It was the hour of noon and the heat was intense. The patriarch sitting at the door of his tent awaited the usual meal with drowsy impatience. The approach of three visitors, annoying as it seemed to him, was treated with sullen indifference. Without stirring from his seat or making any effort to attend to their needs, he bluntly inquired whence they came and what they wanted, and on their replying, he bade them curtly to be gone about their business.

Look on this picture and on that, and the principal thing that you are most likely to observe is that in the first of the two pictures, the whole narrative relates to the patriarch's complete surrender of self in his anxiety to prove that in this way only can he learn what message God has for him in the approaching strangers. It reminds one of the words of a modern poet:

"Yet in my walks it seems to me
That the grace of God is in courtesy."

The second narrative, which has the appearance of being unaffected and perhaps rather in keeping with the spirit of the times, suggests that the patriarch's manner was realistic, that he didn't have any truck with soft speeches, and believed in minding one's own business and leaving others to mind theirs.

It must be admitted that courtesy is an old-fashioned word and that there has been a tendency to discard the ways of the court, as being just the frills of an effete and undemocratic age.

Chaucer's line—"He was a verray parfit gentil Knight" has, for this reason, the appearance of an "antique," pleasant to contemplate as a reminder of a past age, but very far removed from the times in which we live..

Are there not proofs, however, on every side that even if the outward shell of modern civilization should crash and be dissolved, that same grace of courtesy would still keep cropping up like the green verdure which, we are told, will even grow "in the habitation of dragons, where each lay." In the hour of adversity, kindly solicitude for each other's well-being has reappeared again and again to displace callous indifference, and, in the most unexpected places, the spirit of friendliness is always sending out a new ray of hope amidst the ruins of envy and hard criticism.

If Democracy means sharing the fruits of experience, then the most valuable of all the things we have to share with each other, is kindness, and the doing of this can hardly be called by a more delightful word than courtesy.

CENTURION

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Man Turns to the Word of God

A fighting man speaks from the floor of a storm-tossed raft . . . "Is there a Bible among us?" On a burning African desert a voice reads quietly . . . and a thousand heads bow reverently.

In the silence of night on a Kansas farm . . . a mother finds solace in its thin, worn pages. . . .

In the search for peace through generations . . . man has turned to the Bible. For the things men live by are found in this book that is the Word of God.

In its pages . . . men have found help for their deepest needs. Comfort for their shattered spirits. Light for their darkest hour.

Always, the Bible has inspired the noblest courage and the most sublime actions of man. Heroes have dedicated their lives to its principles. Martyrs have died with its words on their lips.

Now, an anguished world turns to this book that has molded the life of man. For its lessons of mercy, humanity, tolerance, charity. For a restoration of the spirit torn with grief. For a return of the hope and faith grown weak under the whip of despotism.

And here in its pages to seek the flame that lifts men's souls. The courage to face tomorrow. The faith, that in good time . . . the sound of war will end . . . and men shall live again in brotherhood and peace.—From an advertisement of the *Saturday Evening Post.*

## The Wide Horizon

### A Four-Way Loss

By Kenneth A. Reid

Executive Director of the Izaak Walton League of America

An Editorial in Outdoor America

Last September we pointed out in the pages of Outdoor America that in February of that year the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company had petitioned WPB for priorities on the necessary materials for constructing a treatment plant for recovery of alcohol from its sulphite paper mill wastes. The company was willing to foot the bill for the treatment plant by which it estimated a recovery of 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol through a commercially profitable process developed, and for a number of years in practical use, by the Swedes. The company also testified that if the same process were used by the other pulp and paper mills in Oregon and Washington alone the output of alcohol for the manufacture of synthetic rubber would be at least 25,000,000 gallons per year, and alcohol could be produced by this method at approximately half of the then market price.

WPB refused the priorities necessary for the construction of the treatment plant on the grounds that the plants already under construction or planned for the manufacture of alcohol from petroleum and grain products would be sufficient for the Nation's war needs, apparently ignoring the important consideration that petroleum was then a critical material and grain was likely to become one, while sulphite paper mill wastes were not only a waste but also a very great public nuisance.

* * *

On May 15, 1943, the Senate Rubber Investigation Committee, headed by Senator Gillette, of Iowa, opened a drive on the Government alcohol industry to prevent the tremendous waste of the stillage or slop which can be salvaged from the manufacture of alcohol from grain by the installation of screens and driers. More than a year ago, the Committee recommended that such installations be made, but the War Production Board refused to grant priorities necessary for such installations.

According to the Committee, Government alcohol industry is now using grain at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels a month and under the present program this consumption of grain for the manufacture of alcohol will be increased to 5½ to 6 million tons a year. Think what that would add up to in billions of loaves of bread or thousands of fat steers. By known processes, such as are presently used by the Hiram Walker Distilleries at Peoria, Illinois, and a few others, the Committee estimates that 1½ million tons of proteins for cattle feed, worth 52.5 million dollars annually, could be salvaged if the stills were equipped for such recovery. This 1½ million tons of stillage or distillery slop now going to waste could be an important contribution to the nation's meat production—another "must" in the war program.

We don't pretend to know all the answers and we don't want to advocate anything that will impair the Nation's war effort, but here's the way the score looks to us:

(1) 5 to 6 million tons of grain are taken from the food supply of humans and livestock for the manufacture of alcohol.

(2) 1½ million tons of excellent cattle feed, or in dollars 52.5 million, thrown into the river and wasted.

(3) Countless tons of food fish and other aquatic life lost to the Nation through the polluting effects of dumping this stillage into the streams, plus hundreds of miles of streams rendered useless or costly and undesirable for municipal or industrial water supply, for stock watering, or for the recreational use and enjoyment of the public; a menace to public health and an affront to the eyes and nostrils.

(4) Additional hundreds of miles of public waters similarly affected by not recovering the presently available noxious wastes now pouring into our streams from pulp and paper mills, which, if recovered and processed, would furnish a major part of the alcohol quota and save that much grain.

* * *

There is the score, and there is a minus sign on every one of the four points. The whole system reeks of the rankest sort of extravagance and waste.

If the Nation had a superabundance of everything except the steel and the other critical materials needed for the construction of these alcohol treatment plants, the position of the War Production Board causing this fourfold waste might be justified in the name of the war effort. But the grain used is becoming critical, cattle feed is at a premium, and the destruction of food fish are all important losses to the war effort.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